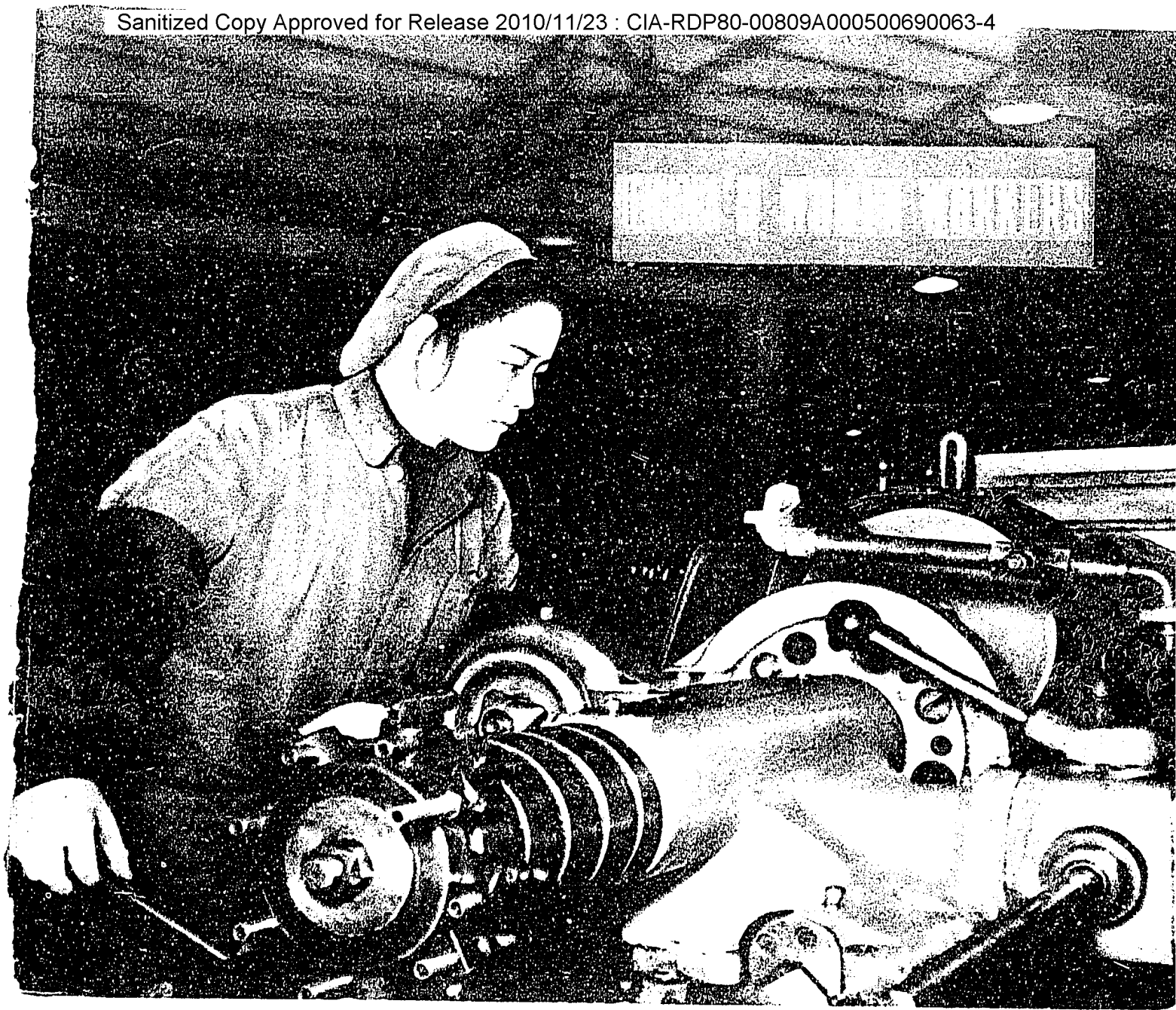
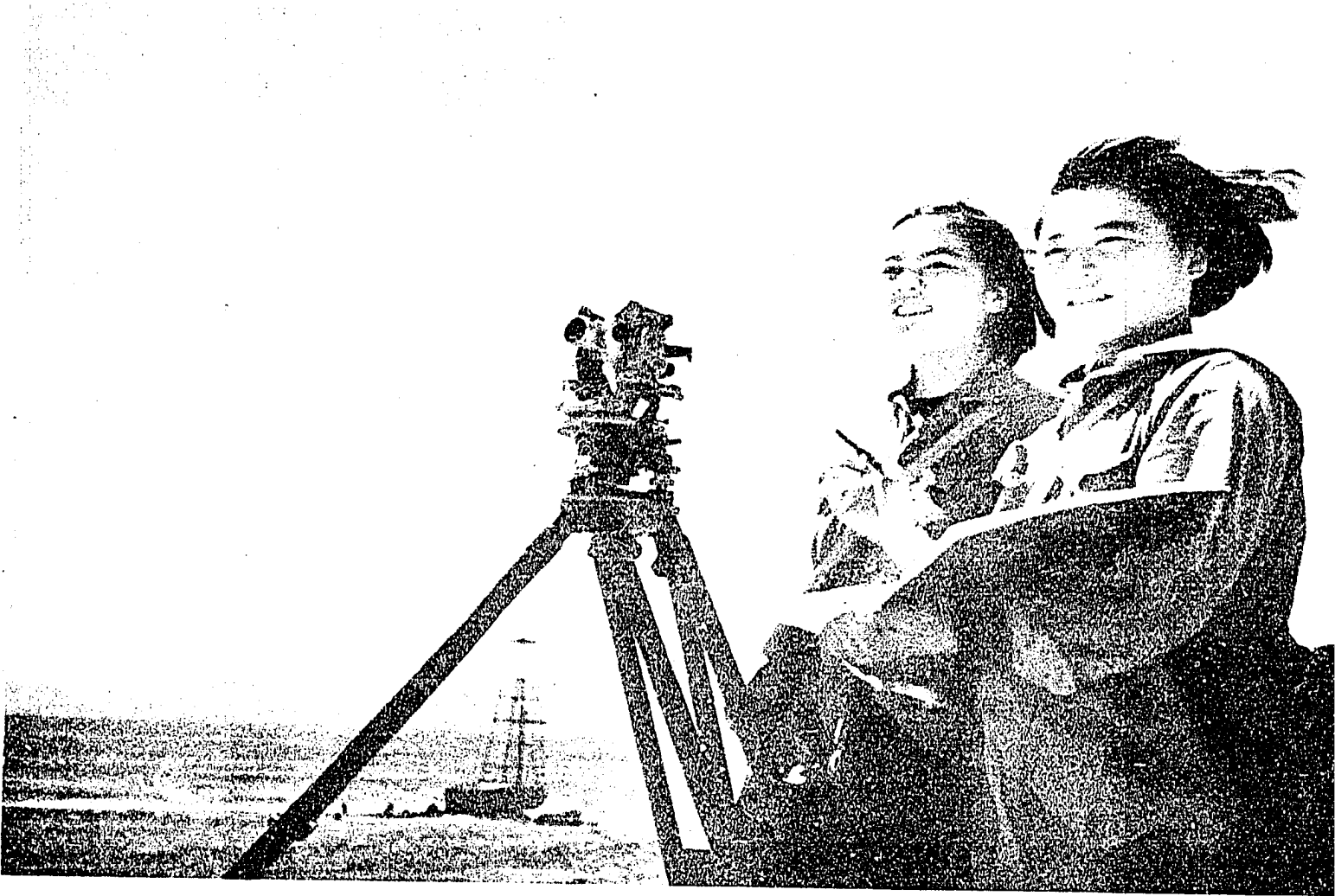


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Front cover: A lathe turner

Many women surveyors
are engaged in finding
new oil fields.

PREFACE

For many years before liberation the Chinese women workers suffered under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. During this time life offered them nothing but poverty and abuse. Unemployment and hunger were their constant companions. They had to work twelve to fourteen hours a day, and even then parents were unable to support their children, so that many of them died. This was but a small portion of the untold suffering and misery they had to bear.

The storm of the people's revolution completely smashed the tyrannical rule which held the Chinese people in bondage, it brought freedom and happiness to women workers together with all the Chinese working people. For the first time in history, Chinese women workers obtained equal rights in society, they now hold their destiny in their own hands, working for their own interests, as well as for the prosperity of their motherland. For the first time, also, they consciously link their future with that of the state. They take a great pride in their new position.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, women enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, social and domestic life. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides: "Every citizen of the People's Republic of China enjoys the right to work." This right to work which the women enjoy to-day forms the material basis for realising equality between men and women, and has become a living reality for our women due to the following factors: employment is open to both sexes; the principle of equal pay for equal work is recorded in the wage policy; the state has adopted special measures for the protection of women at work.

By 1955, (the sixth year of New China) the number of women workers had increased four times as compared with 1949. Apart from the textile and other industries which have traditionally taken great numbers of women, many industries in which women had never set foot in the past, such as transport and communications, inland navigation, geological surveying, building, machinery manufacture, metallurgy and the power industry now employ many women workers. This is due to the improvement of working conditions, particularly the gradual replacement of heavy manual labour by machines and by automatic operations in production processes. In the metallurgical industry, there are many women workers working side by side with men, tending the automatic machines.

The state has adopted special protective measures for safeguarding the health of women workers, particularly expectant and nursing mothers. For example, mothers are given time off work to feed their babies, pregnant women are transferred to lighter jobs and receive full pay during their 56 days maternity leave. The state has set up many nurseries and kindergartens in the factory and mining areas to help take care of their children, while the trade unions and the women's federations have organized the older women and housewives to help look after the children while their mothers go to work. The workshops where there are a number of women workers have hygiene rooms, with special staff for the use of women during their monthly period. There are special canteens for pregnant workers and special buses to take mothers and their small children to and from the factory.

In short, to the Chinese women workers, labour is no longer just a means of earning a living, but has become something to be proud of. That is why they so enthusiastically devote themselves to their work, with the result that they have made magnificent contributions for the welfare of their country. By 1954 the number of women "model workers" and "advanced workers" had reached over 34,600. Their achievements have won for them the admiration and respect of all the people.

At the same time, the political and social standing of women workers has also undergone a radical change. Among the deputies of the National People's Congress (the highest organ of state power), there are 18 women workers, 145 women workers sit in the people's congresses of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, while many are the trusted leaders of other local government councils. Women workers enjoy equal rights and opportunities for promotion with men. In 1954 throughout China, more than 4,330 women workers were promoted to the posts of factory directors, technicians or took on leading positions in other fields.

The carrying out of the principle of equal pay for equal work and reforms in wages has increased the income of the women workers and at the same time there has been a stabilization of prices. Their material life has undergone a remarkable improvement since the liberation, while cultural and recreation activities have become an indispensable part of their life.

In old China, more than 90% of the women workers were illiterate. Since liberation almost all the young ones have been taking a general education. In about three years time, there will be virtually no illiteracy among the young and middle-aged women workers.

The improvement in working and living conditions makes possible the development of women's artistic and athletic abilities. Working women have blossomed as amateur singers, dancers, and actresses, and, as sportswomen, have broken national records.

Since liberation there has indeed been not only a radical change in the political and social status of women, but also in their material and cultural life as well.

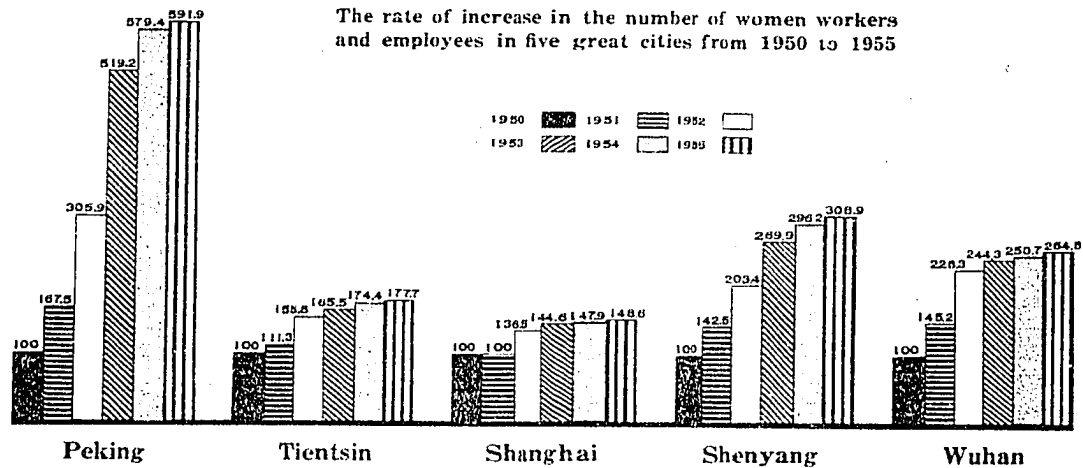
Still, the Chinese women workers are not satisfied with what they now have. They want life to be still better. At present our country is in a state of upsurge of socialist transformation, and in the countryside, in two or three years' time the socialist revolution will be basically completed. Our individual handicraftsmen are eagerly accepting the co-operative way of production, while capitalist ownership is being turned into socialist ownership by the people through the means of peaceful transformation. All this will undoubtedly lead to a speedy development in our power of production. Moreover, the realization of our socialist industrialization is not far distant. This prospect is clear to all the Chinese women workers. In all their eagerness and enthusiasm, they are devoting themselves to the development of socialist construction and socialist transformation, ready to give everything to create a happier future.

Like the working people of the whole world, the Chinese women workers also feel the responsibility and desire to defend world peace. Having gone through all the suffering of a century of imperialist aggression and three civil wars, the Chinese people realize the meaning of war, especially in the present atomic epoch. They know that a peaceful international environment is the only guarantee for the realization of our ideal and the improvement of the working and living conditions of all the working people.

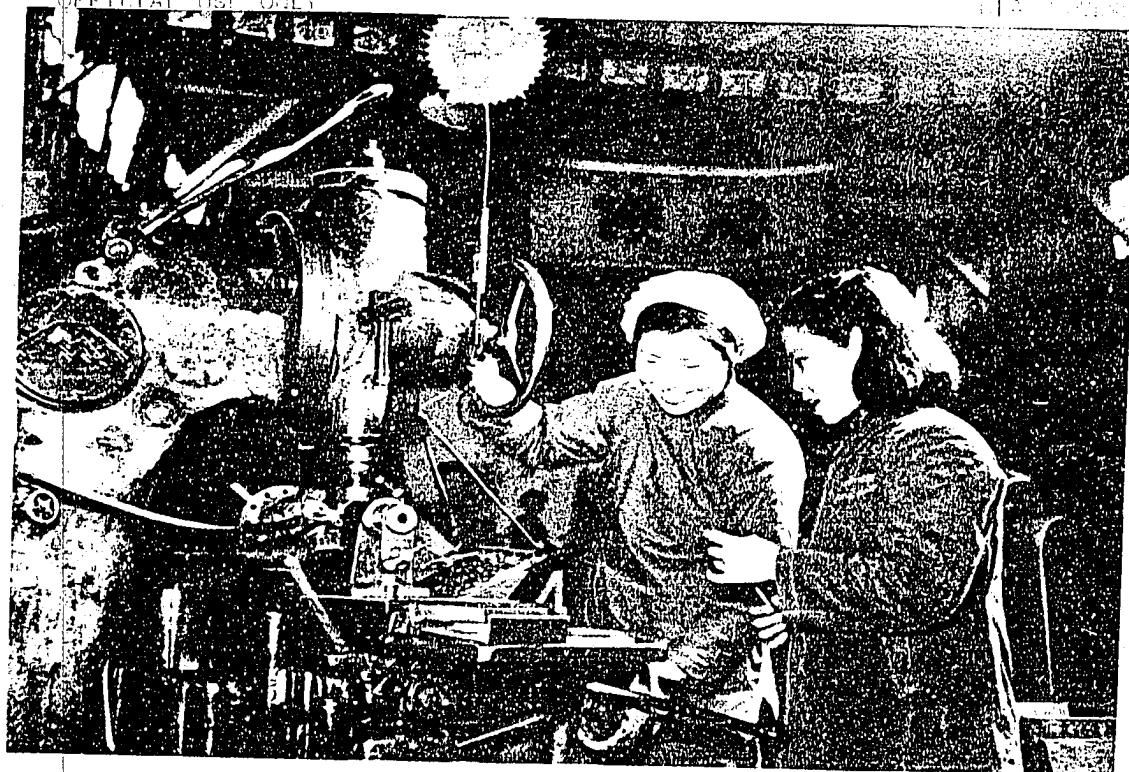
This pictorial gives a picture of how the women workers of China are working for peaceful ends and of their efforts to create a happy and peaceful life for themselves. The pictorial is presented to the World Conference of Women Workers and to the delegates from all over the world by the working women of China.

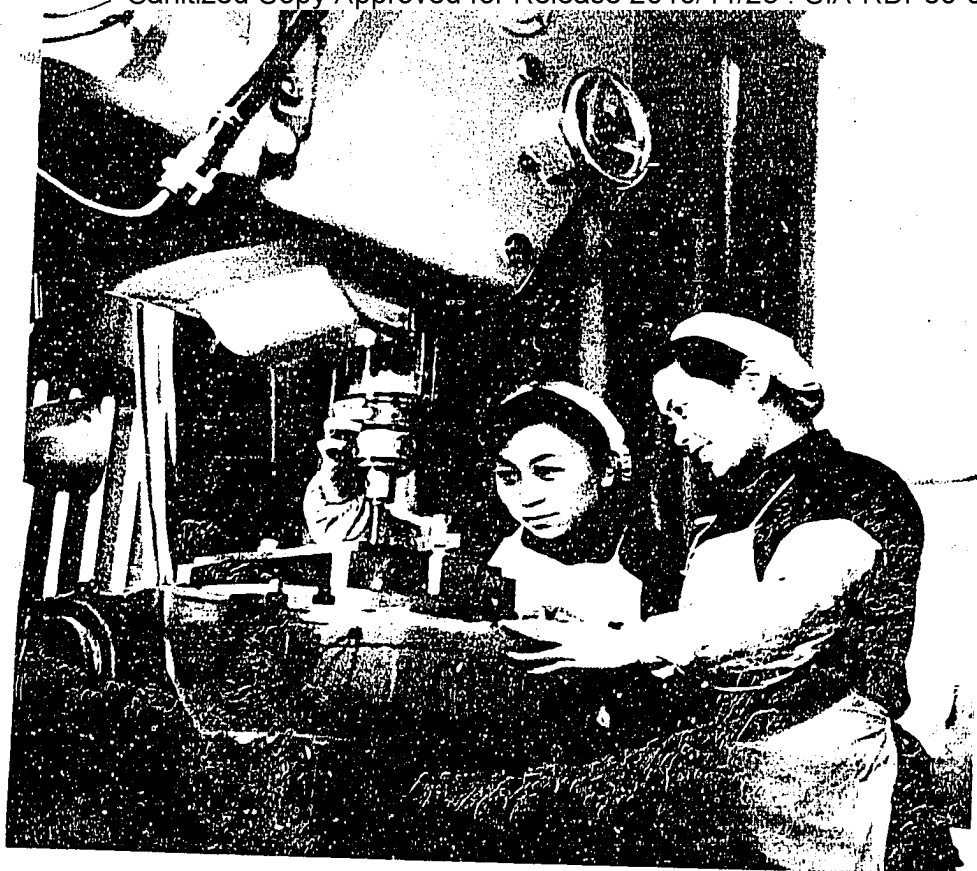
Long Live unity, friendship and peace!

The rate of increase in the number of women workers and employees in five great cities from 1950 to 1955



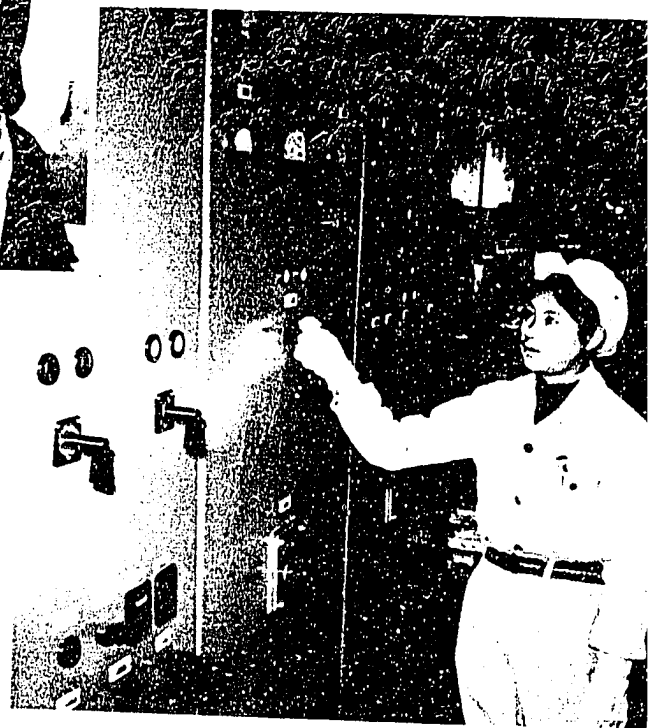
CHINA PLANS TO SPANISH 51 12 1 121 2 1
SIA 1-OWNED TOOL PLANT. CHINA'S WOOD WORKING
OFFICIAL USE ONLY

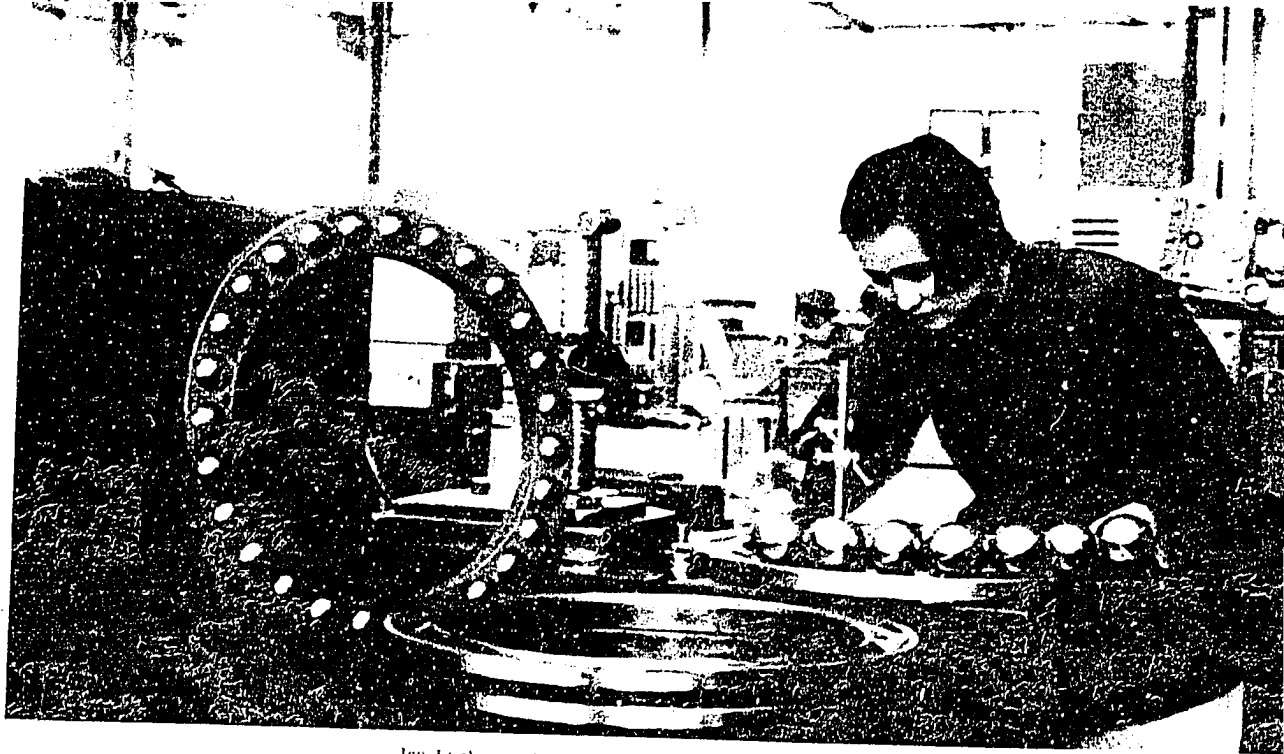




Li King-chung (right) of the Tractor Manufacturing Plant, Tientsin, who for the past two years has regularly completed her production quota with her apprentice.

Yu-tun operating the controls of the main control room of the Seamless Tube Plant, Anshan.

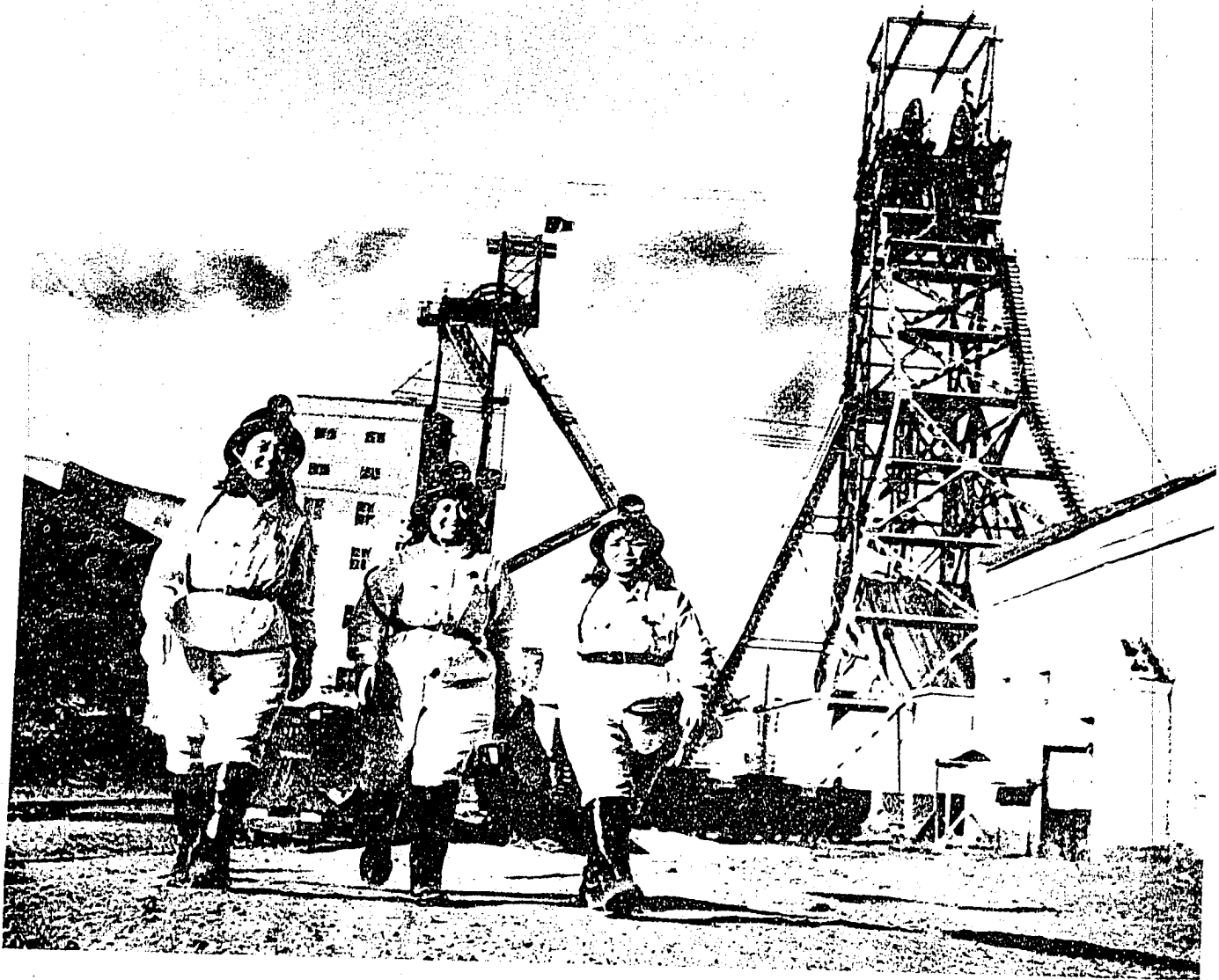




Jen Li-chun, a forewoman of the Harbin Ballbearing Factory
inspecting new products.

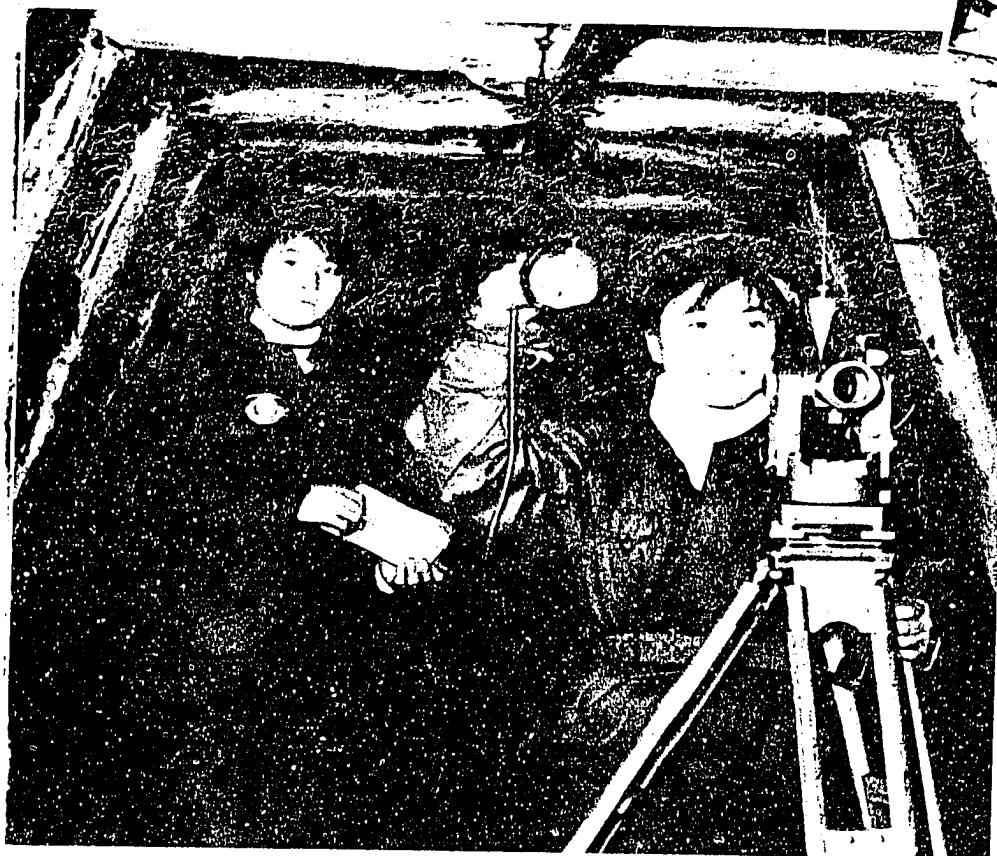
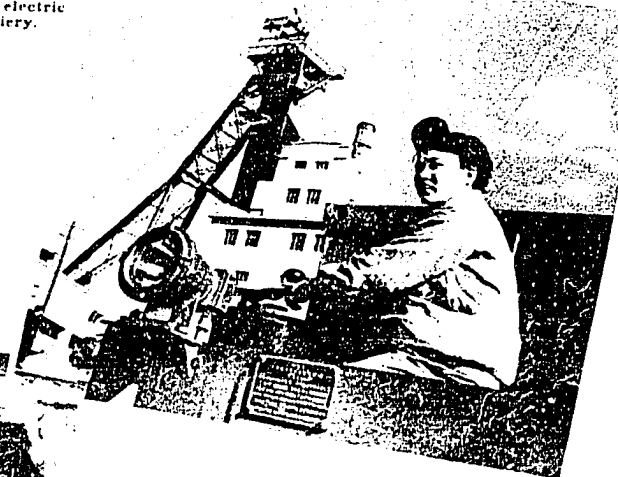


Liu Chi-bin, a technician at the No. 1 Lathe Works, Shen-
yang, discussing a casting with one of the workers.



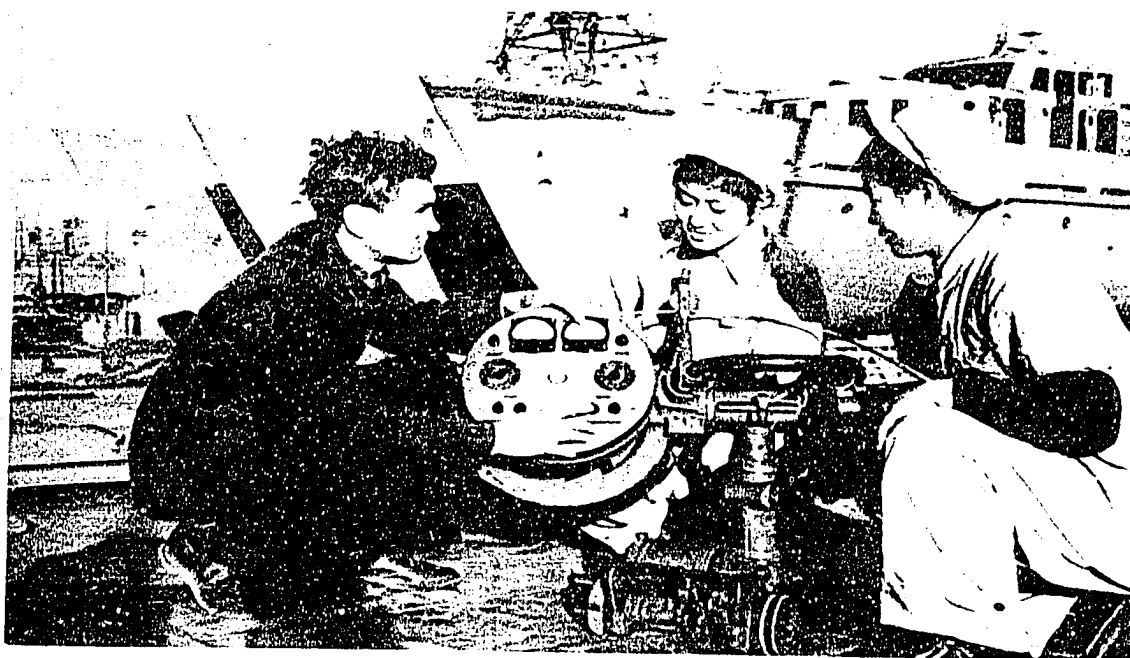
Delivery of the frame
at the mine shaft gallery

Li Kwei-chun, driver of an electric tram at the Hokang Colliery.



Women surveyors now work in the mines.

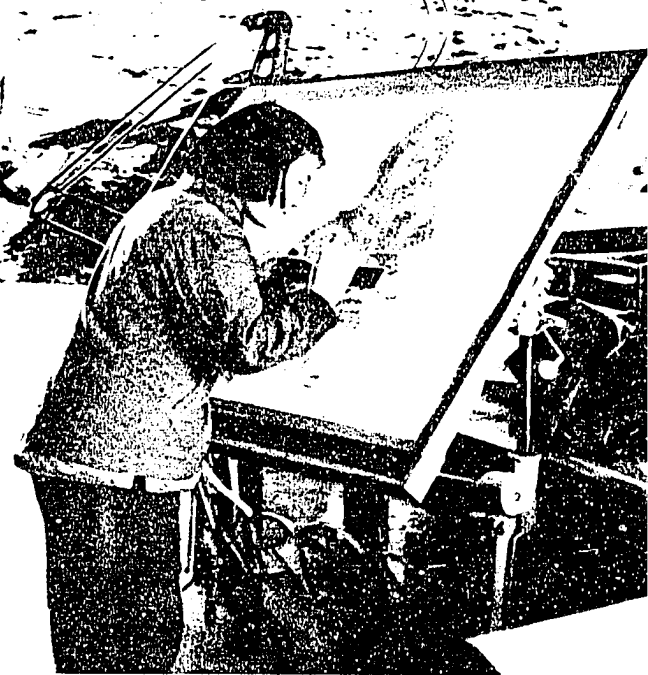
Learning draughtsmanship at the Dairen Shipbuilding Yards from Soviet experts.



Under the guidance of Soviet experts women have learned to operate electric welding machines.



Surveying team working near the Sanmen Gorge.



Liu Ju-yun, a technician of the Yellow River Conservancy Committee, drawing a map of the Yellow River area.

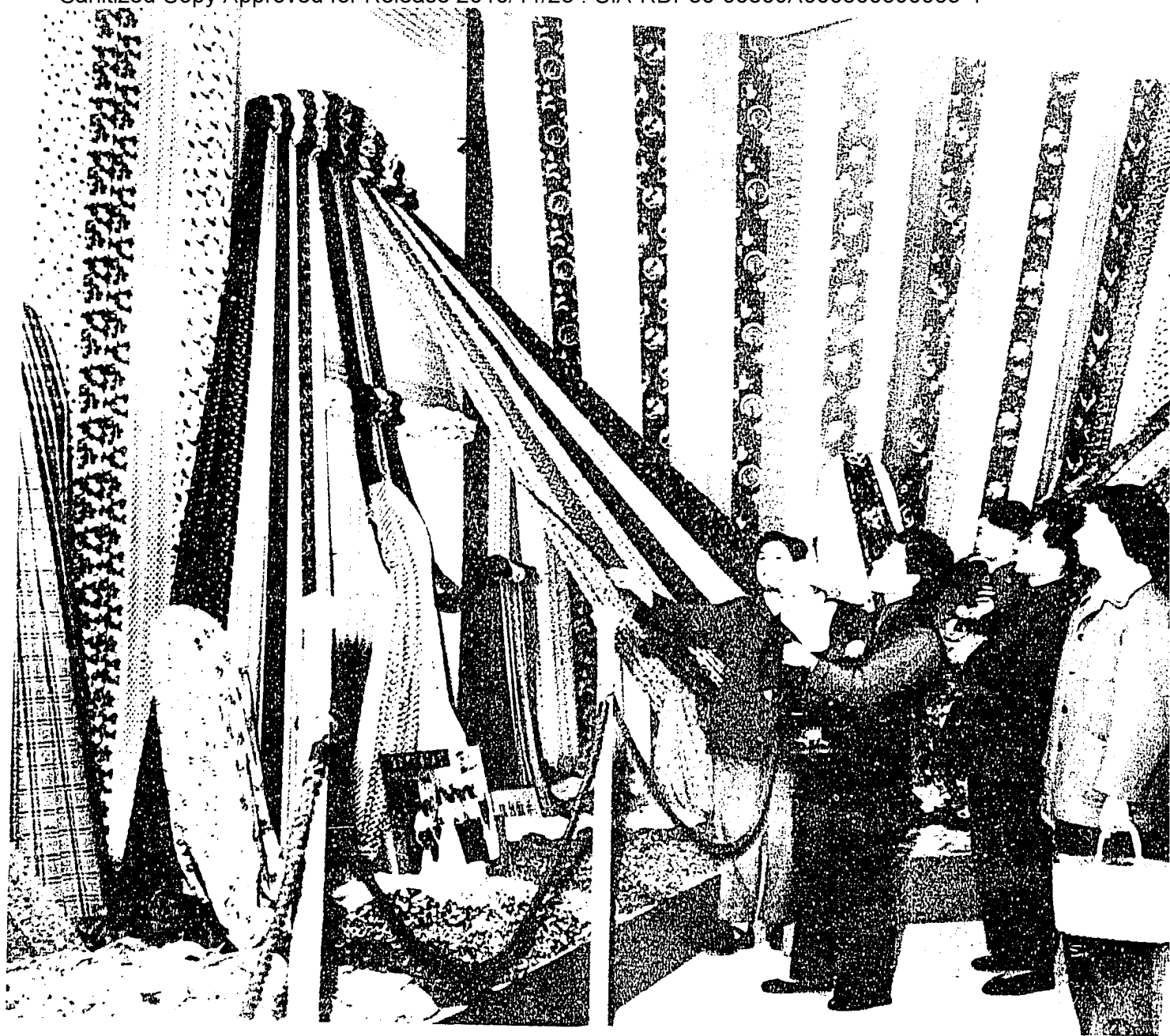


An exhibition of cotton prints in Shanghai

Wang Chuen-fan (centre) a Han (Chinese) worker at the July 1st Textile Mill, Sinkiang, showing Uighur workers how to operate a new spinning machine.



Workers of No. 1 Textile Printing Works, Tientsin, getting opinions from members of an agricultural producers' co-operative in order to produce better quality cloth to suit the taste of the peasant women.



Workers at the Sincua
Rubber Shoe Factory,
Shanghai



Many women are working
as shop-assistants in food
shops.

50X1-HUM

CHINA KIANGSU SHANGHAI 31 12 N 121 28 E
GROUP OF POSTWOMEN DELIVERING MAIL. CHINA'S WOMEN WORKERS



A group of postwomen in
Shanghai.

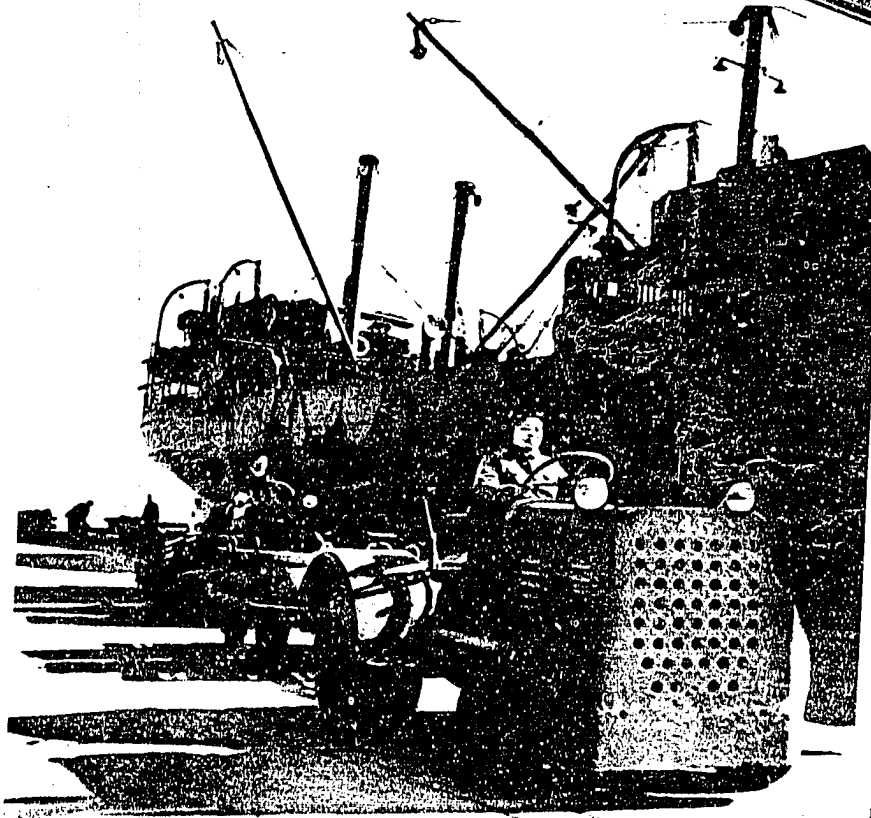
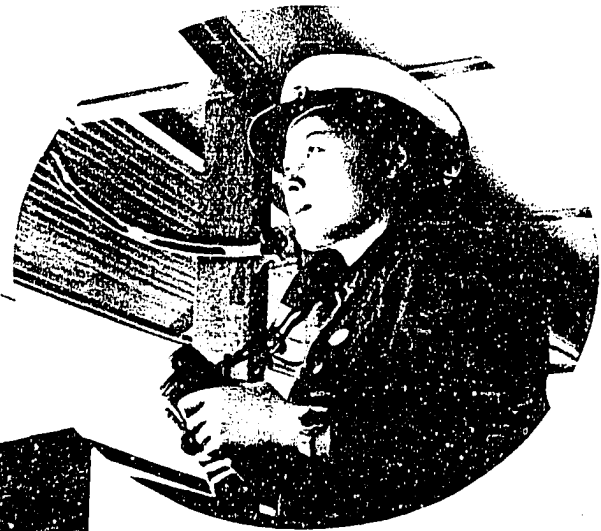


Chen Hsen-fu, leader of women train attendants on the Chengtu-Chungking line, asking travellers for their opinions on their work.

Pang Fung-lan of the Taiyuan Railway Bureau helps a woman passenger with her baby to get down from the train.



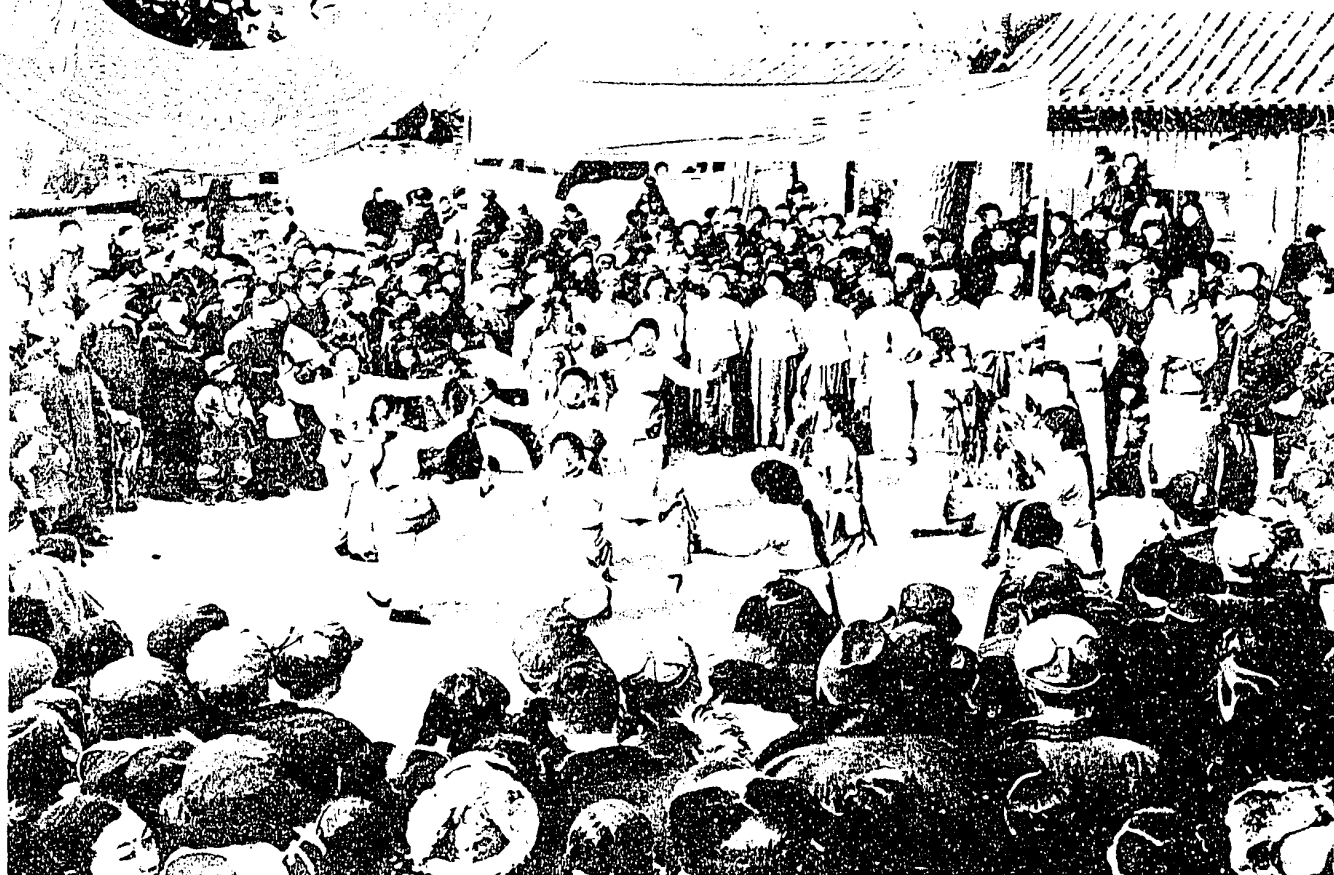
Lo Leu-fan, a pilot.



Driving trucks on the
Shanghai waterfront is
one of the new jobs open
to women.

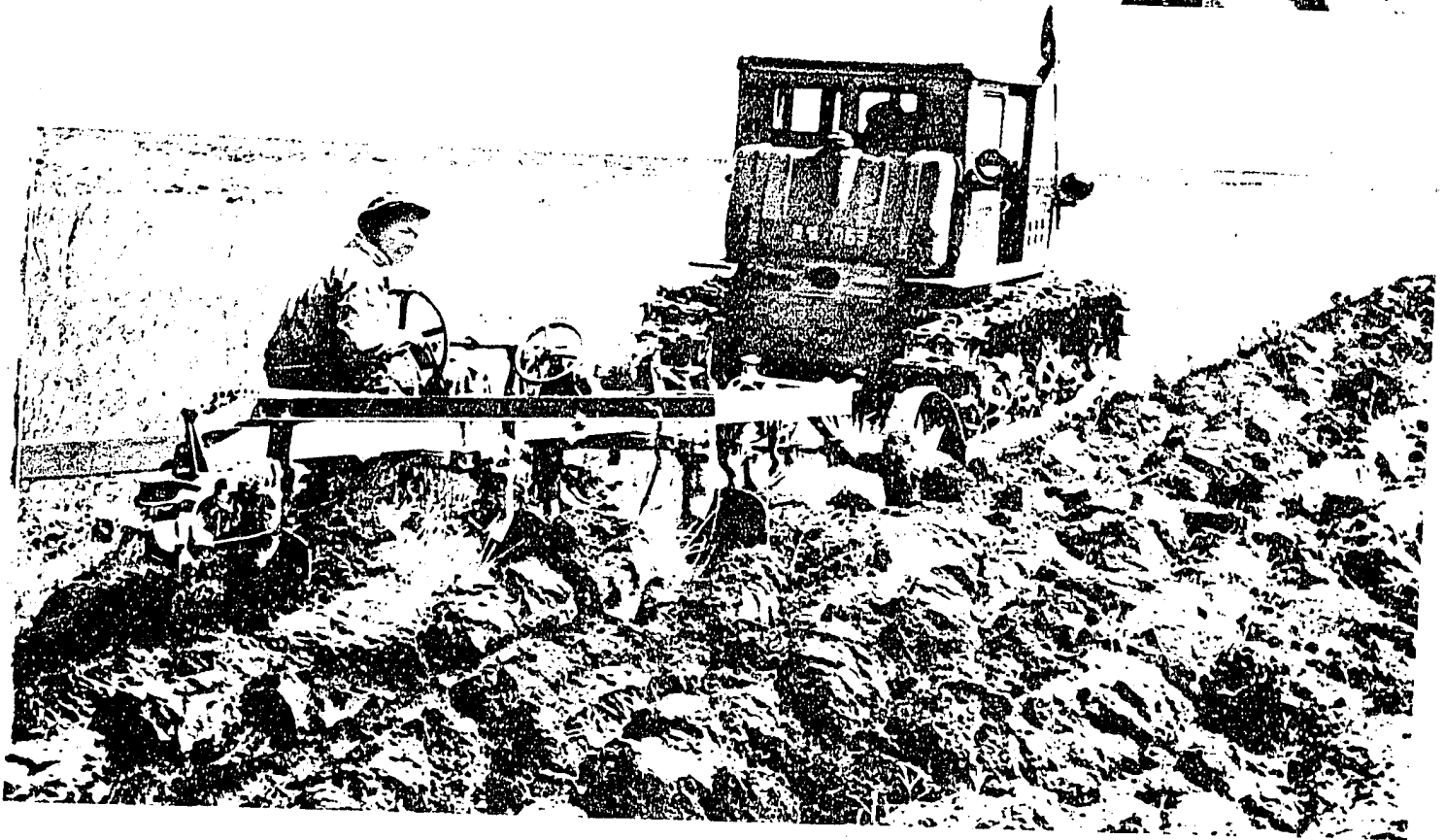
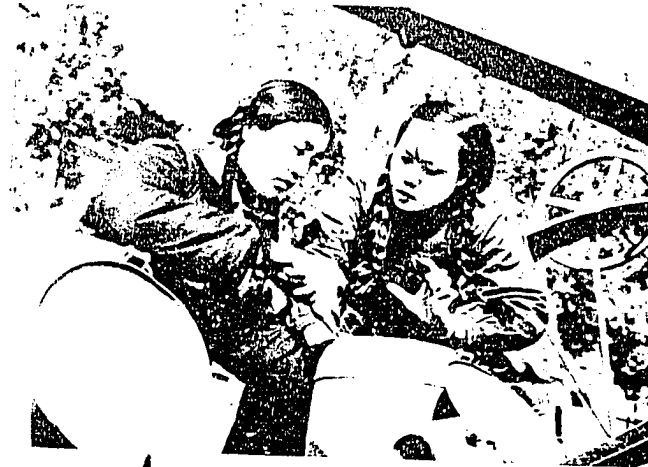


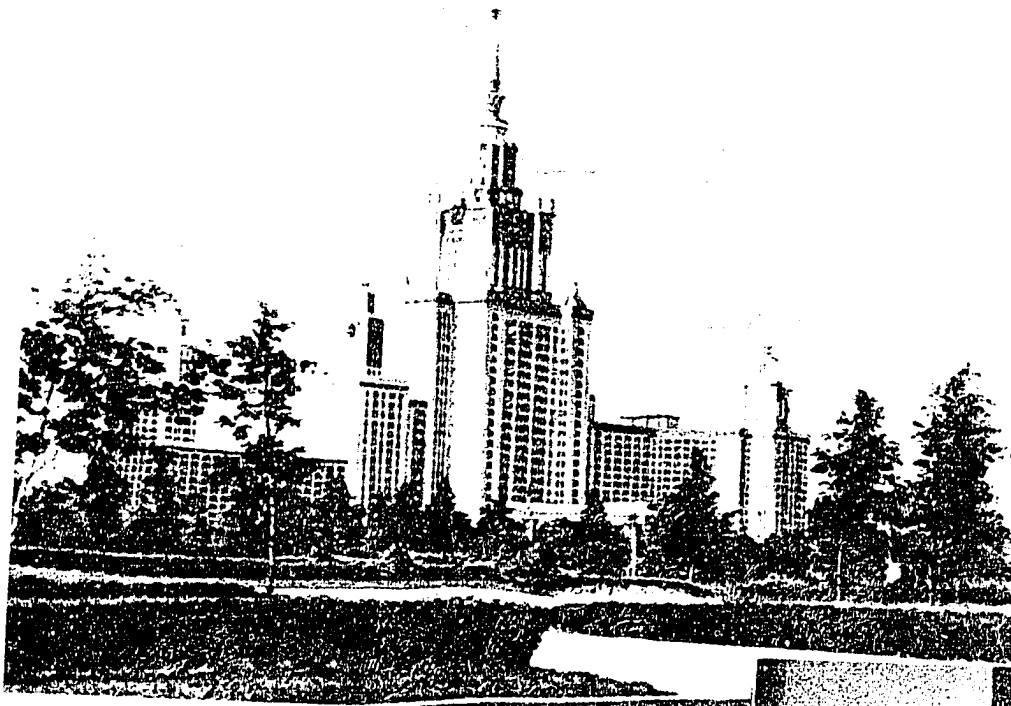
Peking workers performing the "Ten Sisters" dance for the peasants on the outskirts of Peking, when the peasants of this region celebrated the transformation of the whole area to co-operative production.



Three workers are shown working on the road, and the work is being done in the morning. The workers are wearing hats and are working on the road.

Hsu-chun, a tractor driver of the Hsiao-chun State Farm, at work on the road.





A piece of embroidery depicting the Moscow University.



The five sisters, who worked on the Moscow University embroidery writing a message of greetings to the students and staff of the university on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary.





Workers in joint state and privately owned industry delivering the good news of the transformation to Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the meeting to celebrate the success of socialist transformation in Peking.



A parade of Canton workers welcoming the enterprises just gone over to joint state and private ownership.



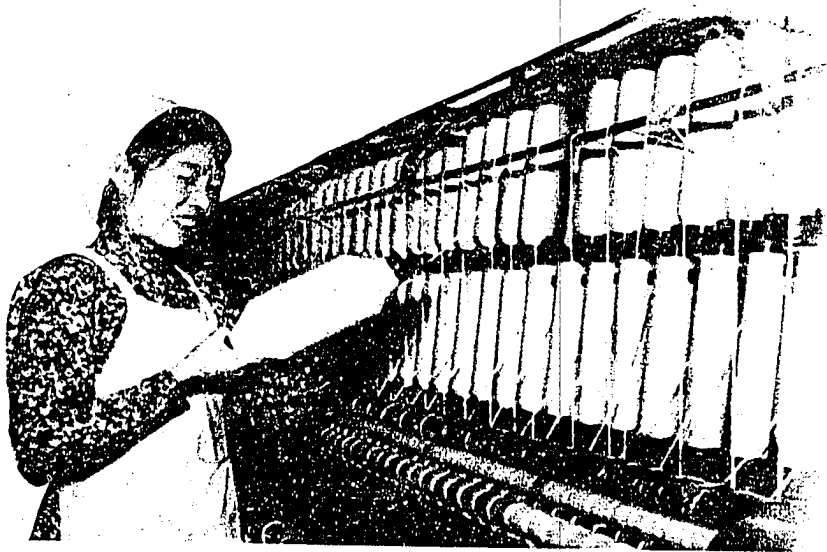
Families of private industrialists and businessmen of Tientsin taking part in the celebrations following the socialist transformation of the city.

Life of a Woman Worker

Liu Yu-chun, a spinner of the State-owned No. 6 Textile Mill, Tientsin, earns 80 yuan a month and in addition she often receives production awards. Her husband, Shun Shi-ying, a maintenance worker in the same mill is now a trade union official. Their total monthly wage would buy 631 kilos of rice or 189 yards of fine quality cotton cloth. They have three children and have to support the husband's old parents. Forty percent of their income goes in food and rent takes another two percent. Liu Yu-chun is a junior student at the factory's spare time school, where Shun Shi-ying is studying advance Political Economy. Their school fees, books and recreational dues together account for a further four percent of their wages, so they have plenty left over for clothes and other things.



With her husband and children.



Liu Yu-chun at work.

Liu Yu-chun with a sewing machine she bought for 130 yuan, which will be a great help in her household work.



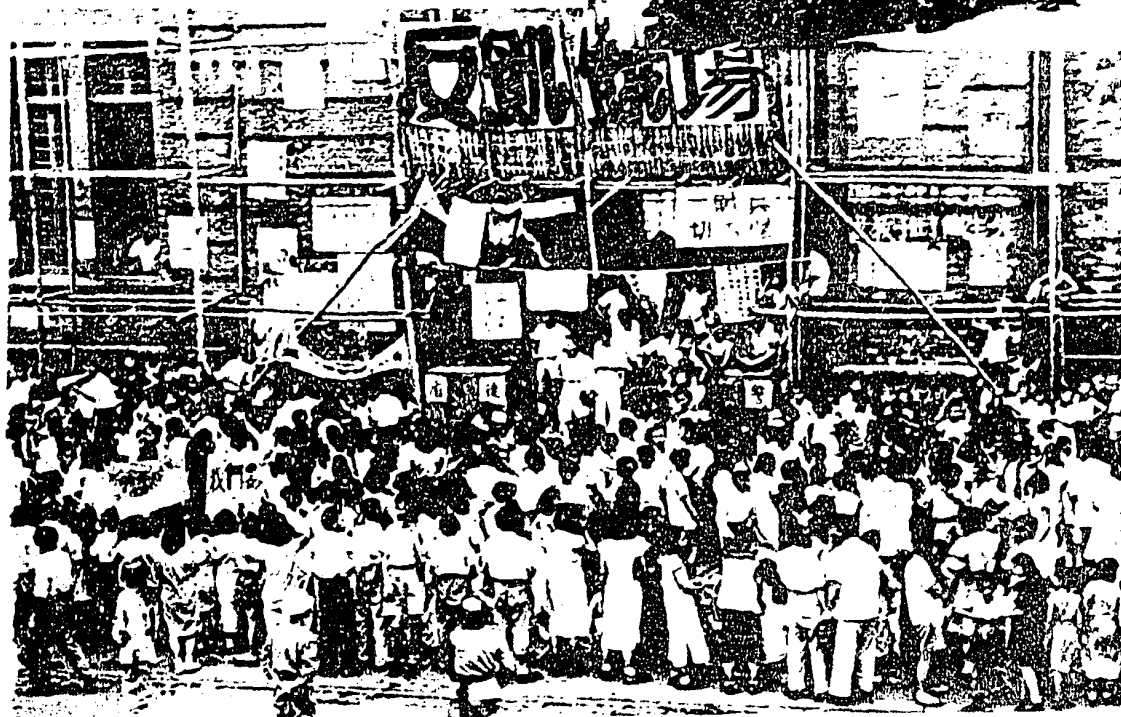
Buying toys for the children in the department store.



Liu Yu-chun bought a new fur lined gown for her father-in-law.

Compared with the Past

In February 1947, the Kuomintang reactionary government froze the workers' wages. Prices were rising several times a day and the workers could not live on their wages. The picture shows a section of the huge demonstration of Shanghai workers against the wage freeze.



The "Anti-Starvation" struggle of the Shanghai teachers in June 1948.

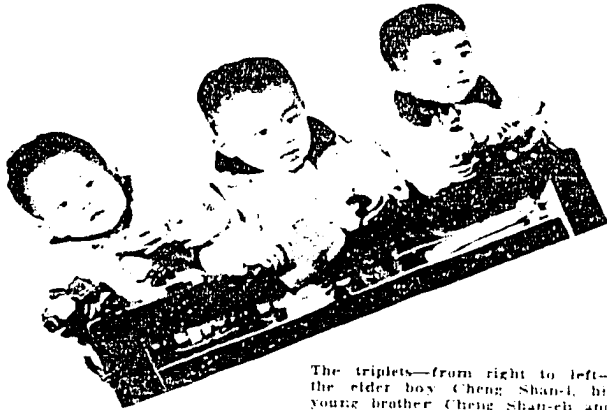


Special Protection and Care for Women Workers in Work and Ordinary Life

Rest room for expectant mothers at the
No. 6 State-owned Textile Mill, Shanghai

Another section of the rest room at
the No. 6 State-owned Textile Mill, Shanghai





The triplets—from right to left—the elder boy Cheng Shan-i, his young brother Cheng Shan-ch and sister Cheng Shan-san.

In the nursery.



TRIPLETS

Liu Shan-ying, a worker at the Lian Textile Mill, Shanghai, already a mother of five children, gave birth to triplets in the winter of 1954. The new-born babies were taken care of in the factory's nursery. The government and the trade union made them an allowance of 75 yuan a month, and they had new clothes every four months. Now at twenty months these triplets are strong healthy infants.

Mother taking the triplets home for the week-end holiday



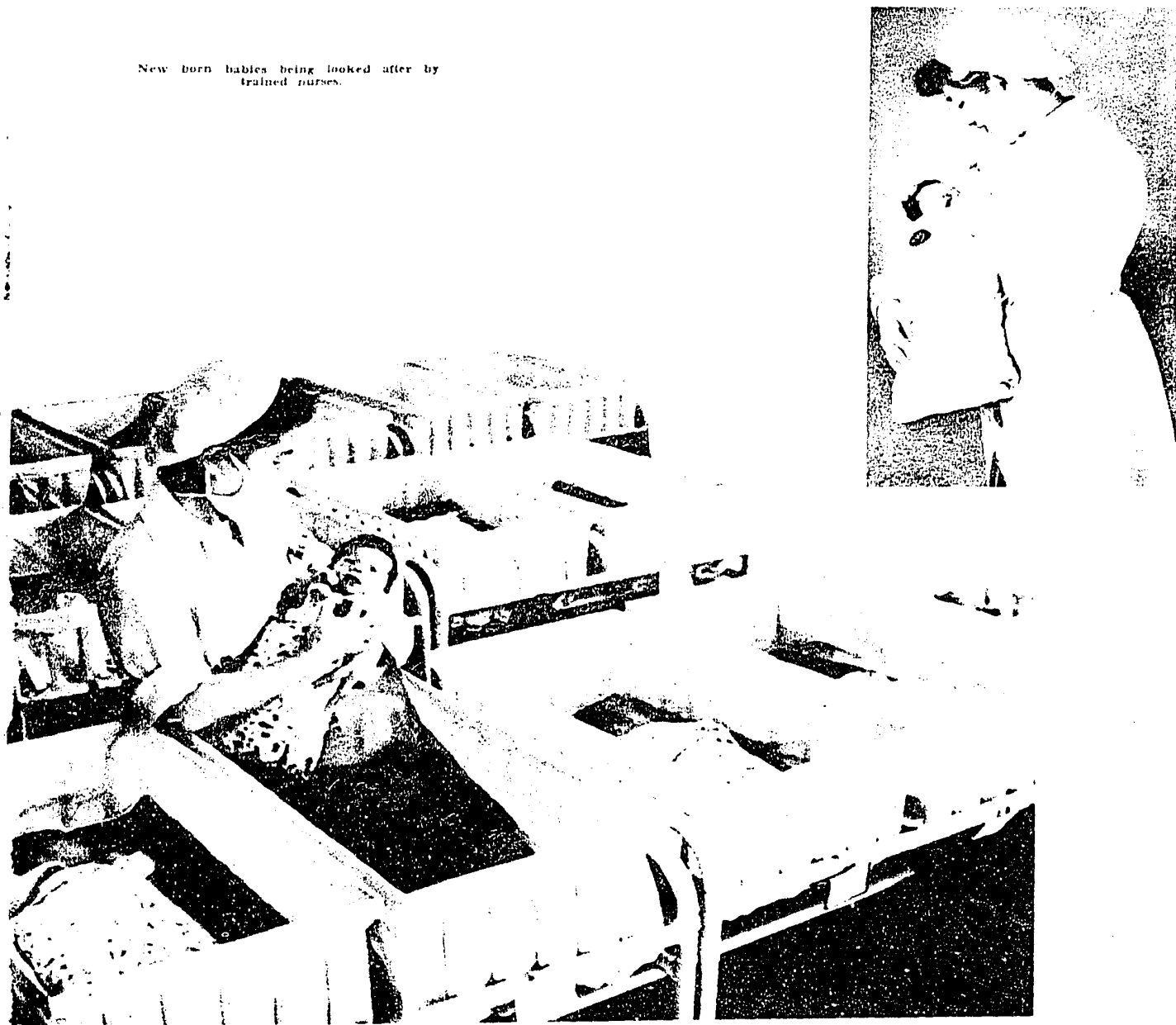
Textile workers from far away Sinkiang learning silk spinning in Szechow province, are taken care of in a local maternity hospital



Expectant mothers in the maternity hospital of the East China Textile Administration Bureau.



New born babies being looked after by
trained nurses.





Women and children of the South China Factory, after being evacuated by special bus.



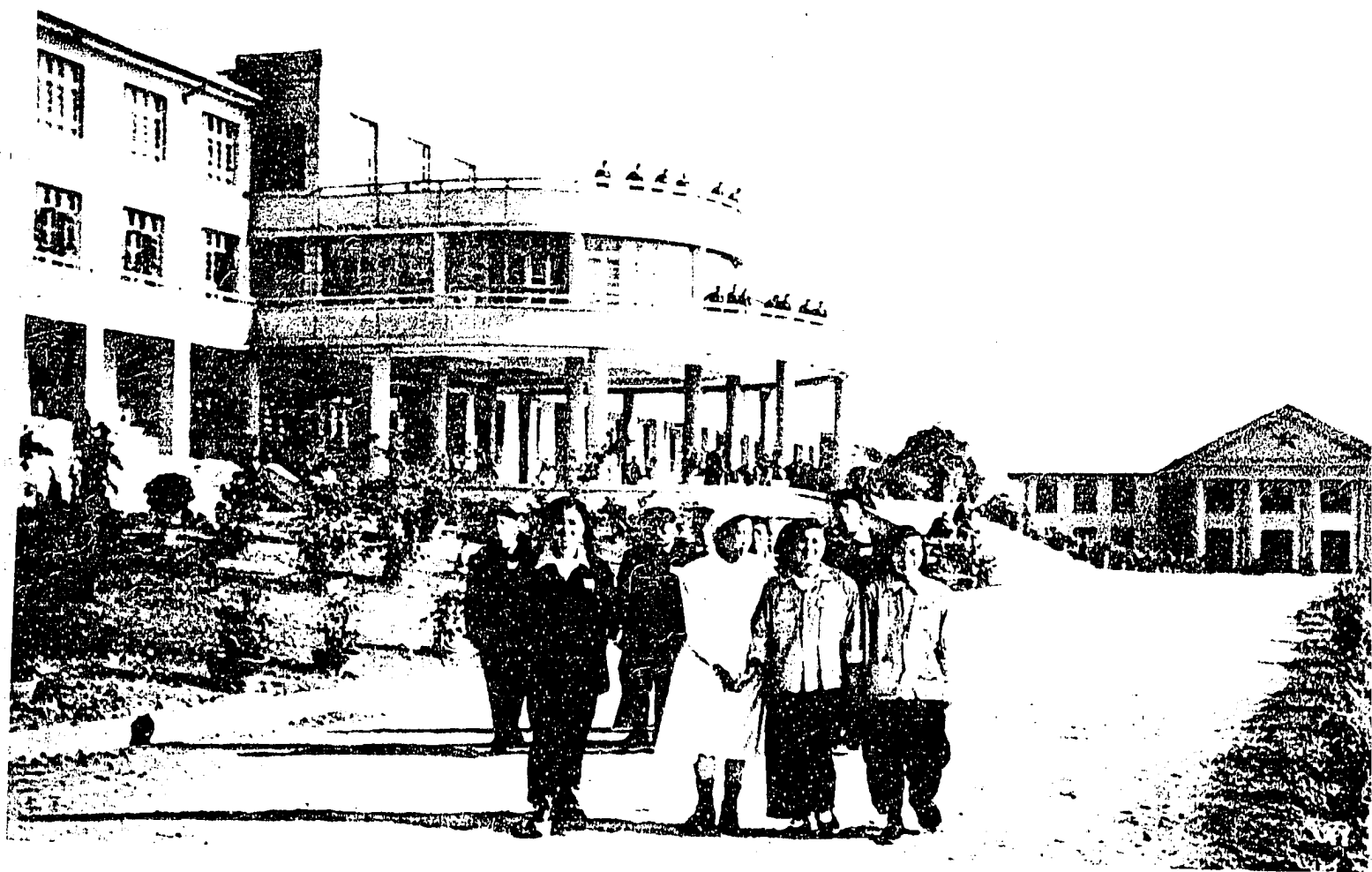


A hygiene-room attached to one of the workshops at the Kwang Fung Textile Mill in Wuhsi.

A nurse in a hygiene-room at the Yung-on Textile Mill, Shanghai, gives advice to a woman worker.



Workers' Sanatorium
Kunming, Yunnan.

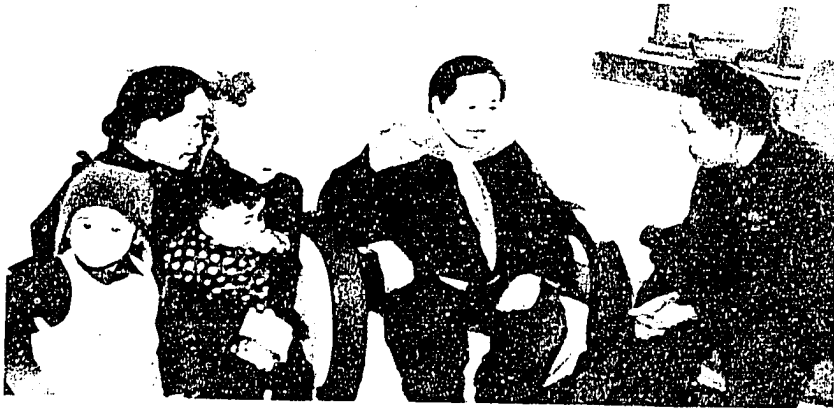
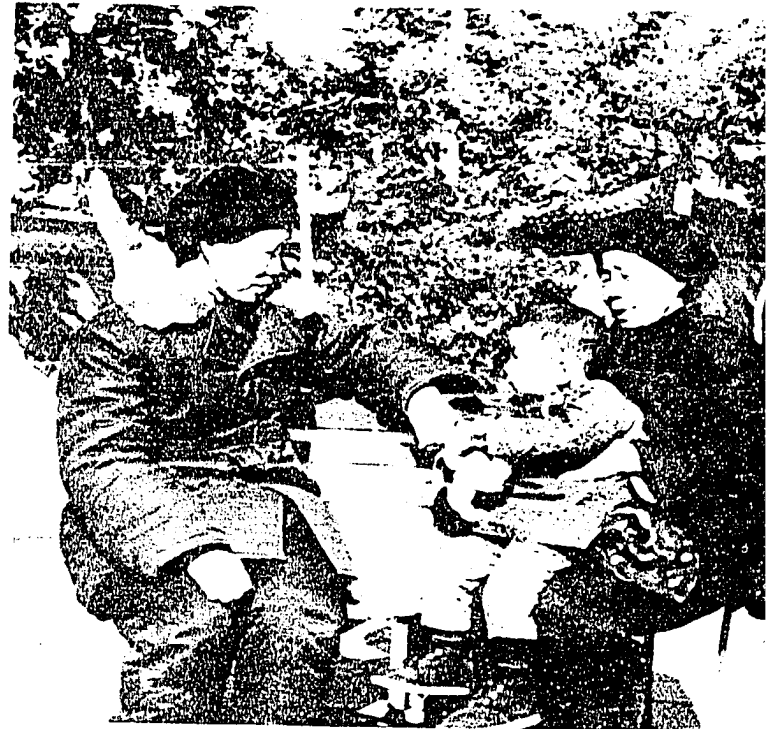




In a Shanghai workers' sanatorium



In Tientsin workers' sanatorium

[illegible]
$$N_{\text{eff}}(z) = N_{\text{eff}}(z_{\text{dec}}) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+z_{\text{dec}}}{1+z} \right) \quad (12)$$

Songs and Dances

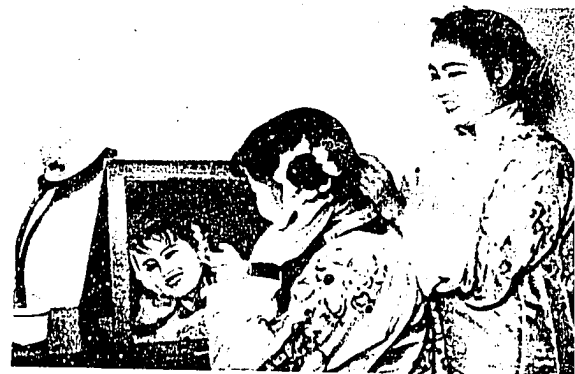


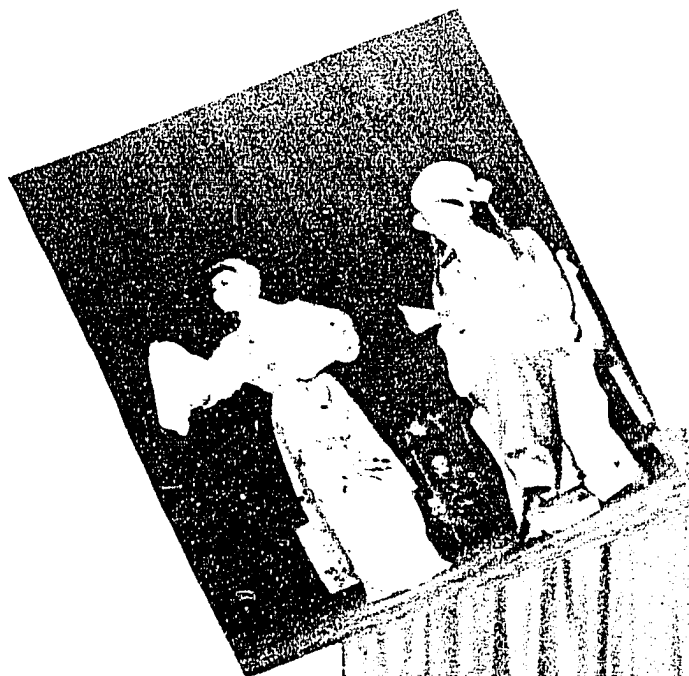
Kuo Chun-ying, once a worker at the Tientsin Hung Yuen Textile Mill is now an actress of the Tientsin People's Art Theatre.



Workers of the Chienmen District, Peking, performing a Kazakh dance.

Preparing for a performance.





Workers of the Hsing Yang Iron Works of Shenyang performing a local opera "Cross-examining the husband"



Peking post office workers performing the Hungarian dance of the wine bottles



Tang Bi-fun and Wun Kwan-hi women workers of Chungking taking part in the performance of the 'Moon Dance' given by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble

Shanghai workers performing the
"Dance of the Textile Workers"



Sinkiang Highway transport workers per-
forming a local dance

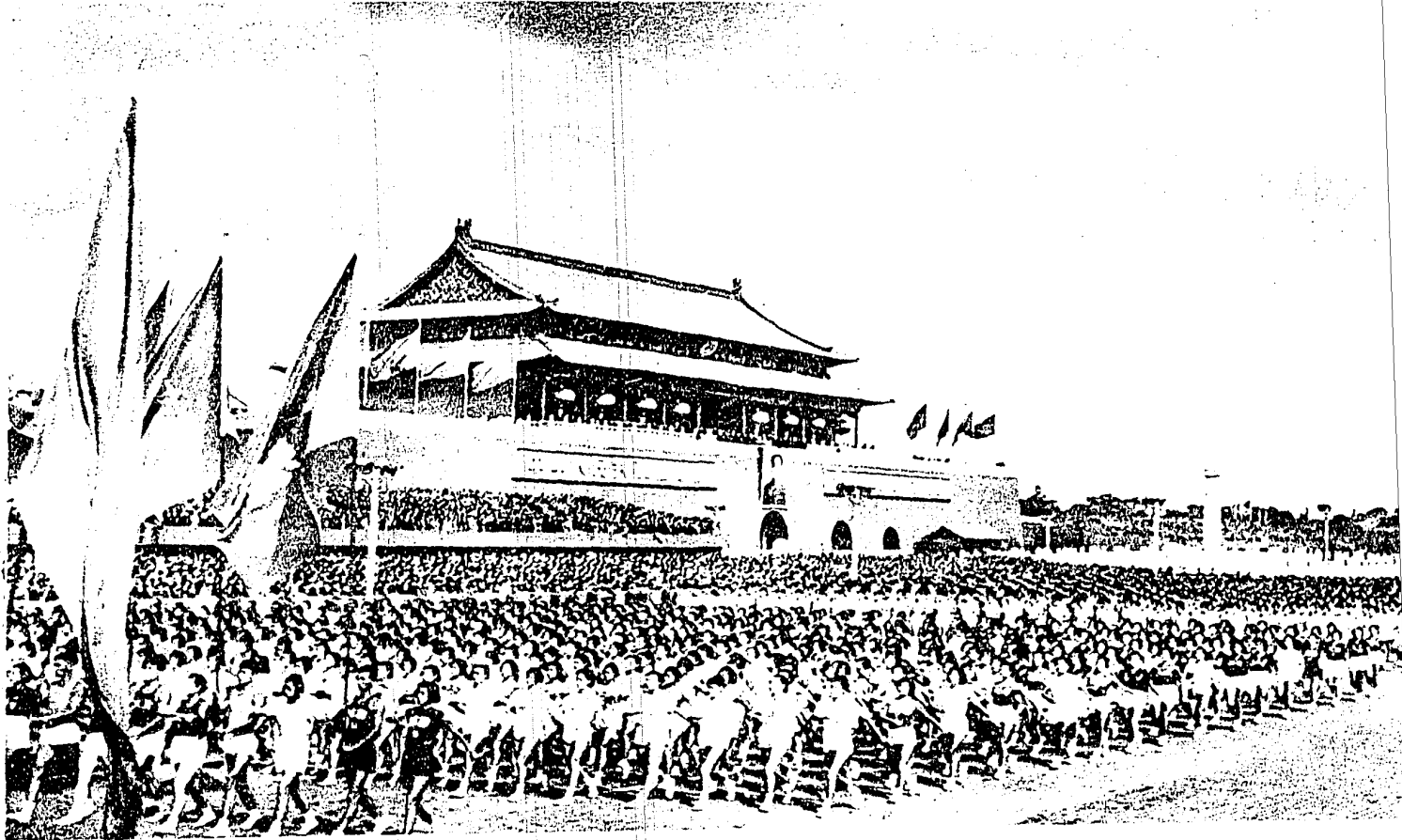


Staff of the Dairen People's Bank
performing a Korean peasant dance.



Physical Training Improves their Physique

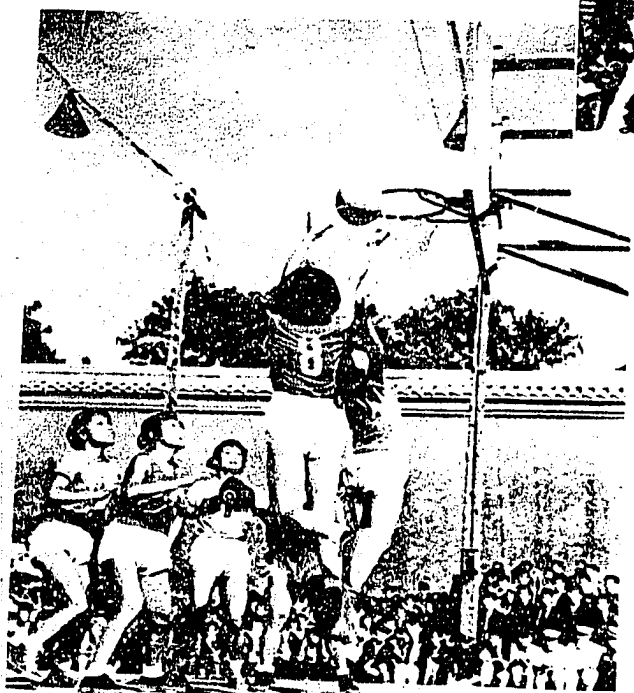
Sportswomen passing through Tien An Men Square
in the National Day Parade.



Sportswomen of the
National Workers'
Athletic Meeting

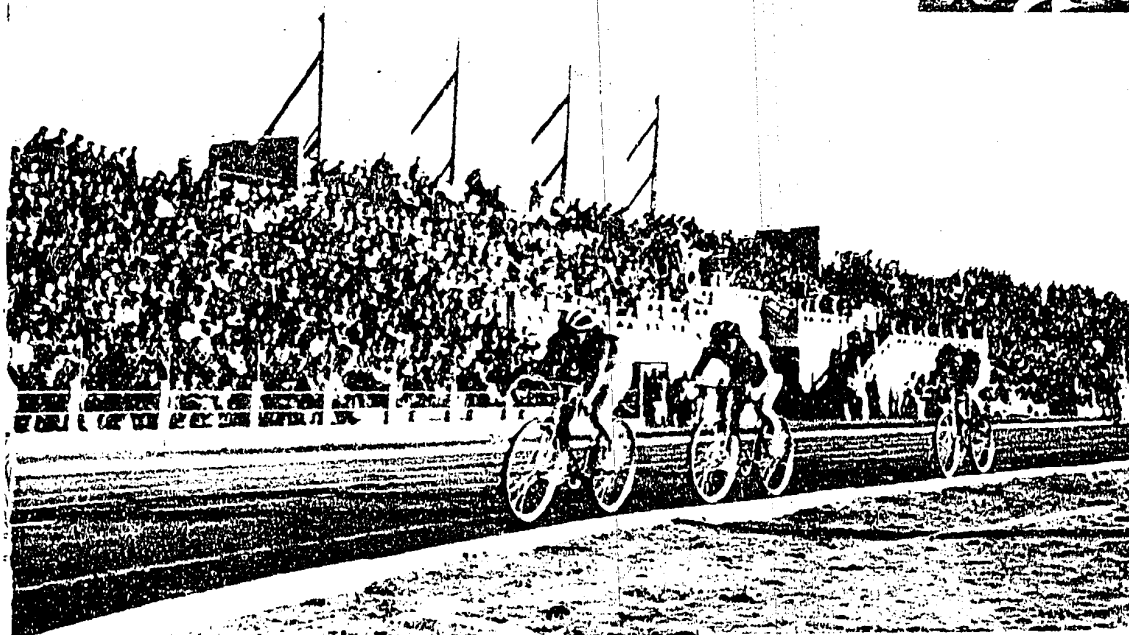


Volley-ball match between
women railway workers
and heavy industry workers.



Basket ball match
between women
railway workers
and engineering
workers.

Li Fung-chiu, Li Kwai-chi and Wu Shu-hua who all broke the national women's
3,000 metres cycle record



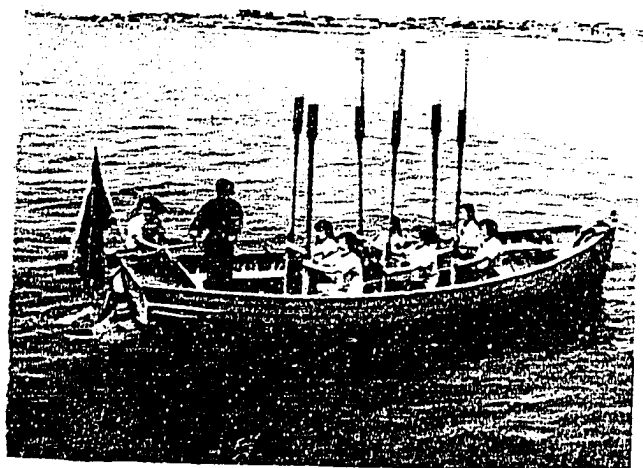


Women's 80 meters hurdles.



Wang Yi, an educational worker, broke the national javelin record.

Spare-time Athletic
Activities



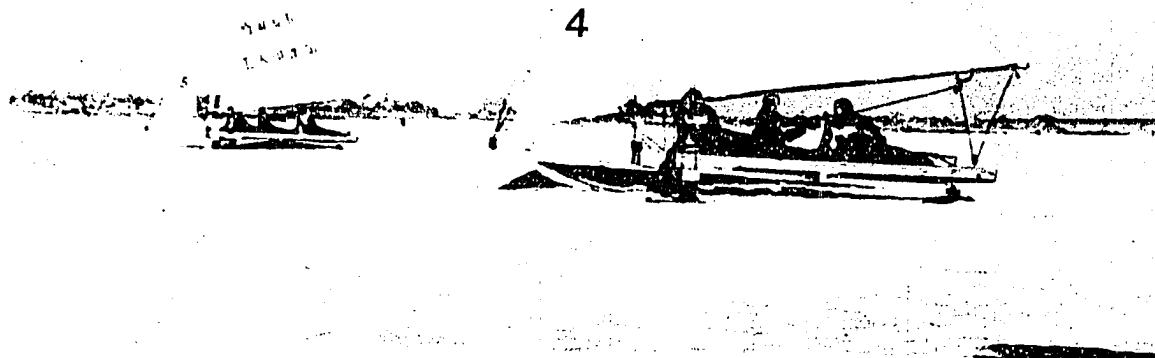
Tsingtao workers out on a
practise row.

Women workers of the Harbin Tool
Plant manning an ice yacht.

4

哈爾濱市
工人俱樂部

4



A woman worker of the Textile Machinery Works, Shanghai, mother of two children, getting ready for basket-ball practise.



A Peking worker, Shih Shu-min, doing physical exercise during her spare-time.



Two workers—Chang Chien-chun and Sha Chou-lang going out for ride.

New Generations of the Working Class —Happy Childhood

In old China, when the women workers went off to work they had to lock their children, crying and hungry, in the house, or leave them wandering in the streets.

Since the liberation, workers' children are loved and protected everywhere and there are creches and nurseries provided for them.



Fetching the children
home from the nursery.



Taking the children to the
nursery.



Playtime in the nursery garden.



A favourite game — pulling the big turnip.



Taking a routine temperature check
in a factory nursery.



Breakfast in the nursery.



Children of the Fung Fung coal
miners, playing in the garden of
the nursery.



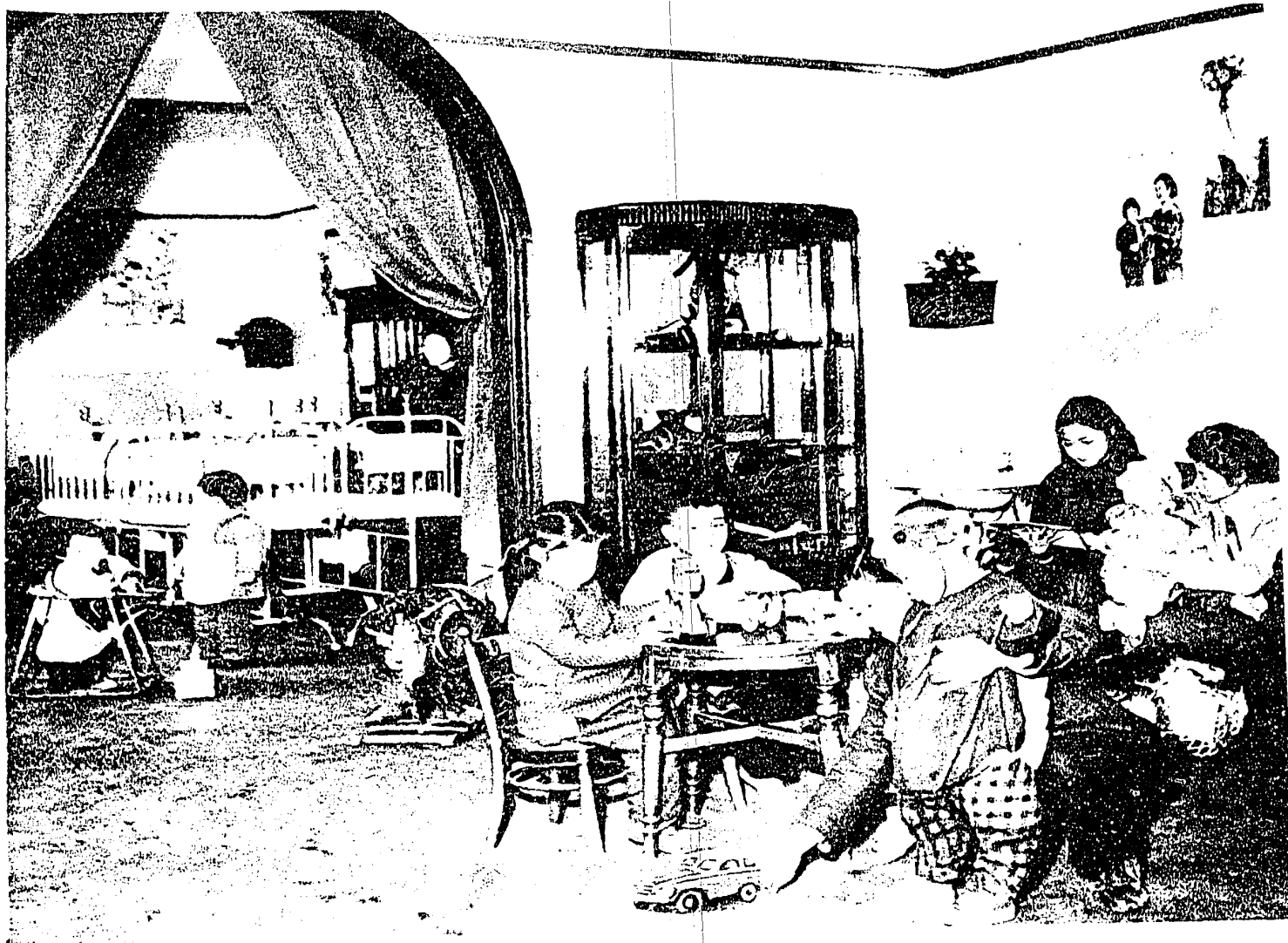
Three children playing
on the seashore



Having fruit in the garden



children's waiting-room at the rail-
way station, Shanghai.



Cup of tea for the dolls.



Signing the World Peace Appeal to safeguard their happiness—a group of school children at the No. 1 School for railway workers' children, Tientsin.





Liu Shao-chi head of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, talking to a people's deputy Liu Yin-fu, worker at the No. 3 State-owned Textile Mill, Tientsin.

Equality in Political and Social Rights

Exercising their right to vote for the first time, workers of No. 9 State-owned Textile Mill, Shanghai, balloting for their deputy to the National People's Congress.



A deputy district magistrate who
was formerly a worker

Since 1927, for 24 years, Hsia Liang-chun had worked in various textile mills and cigarette factories. In 1953, she was elected by the people as deputy district magistrate in the People's Council of Yulin District, Shanghai. Here is Hsia Liang-chun speaking at a session of the district people's congress.



At a community meeting, appealing to all to fulfil the task of wiping out illiteracy.



Hsia Liang is now visiting the people in her area to get a better understanding of their needs and to get their opinions.



A factory director — Shing Kwei-chun

Shing Kwei-chun worked in factories for ten years before liberation but she was never free from poverty and want.

The victory of the People's Revolution found her working at the North-China Rubber Plant, Tientsin. Soon she was elected trade union chairman of the factory. Realising the workers' position as masters of the country she united the workers to increase production, and led them to see that the employer was observing state policies and decrees and keeping up production. In July 1954 the factory became a joint state and privately owned enterprise, and Shing Kwei-chun was appointed by the state as an assistant director of the Plant.

Getting suggestions from the workers on
how to increase production.



Shing Kwei-chun working
in the director's office.



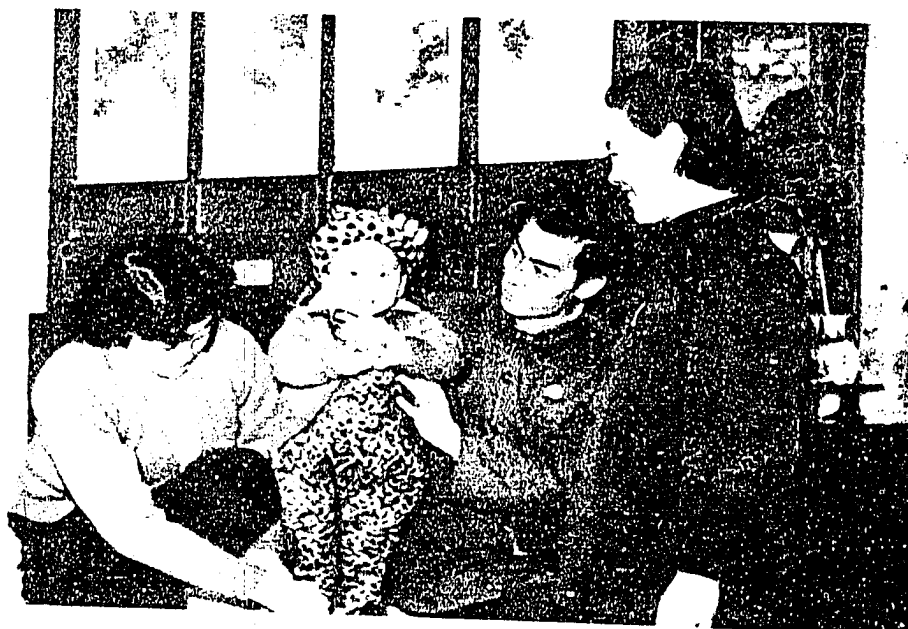
Discussing with the workers how to improve the quality of rubber shoes.



Shing Rwei chun working in his workshop a year ago.



With her son, daughter-in-law and grandson.



With her son, daughter-in-law and grandson.

Learning to Read and Write

Voluntary teachers of the No. 5 State-owned Cigarette Factory, Shanghai, preparing lessons for the next class.

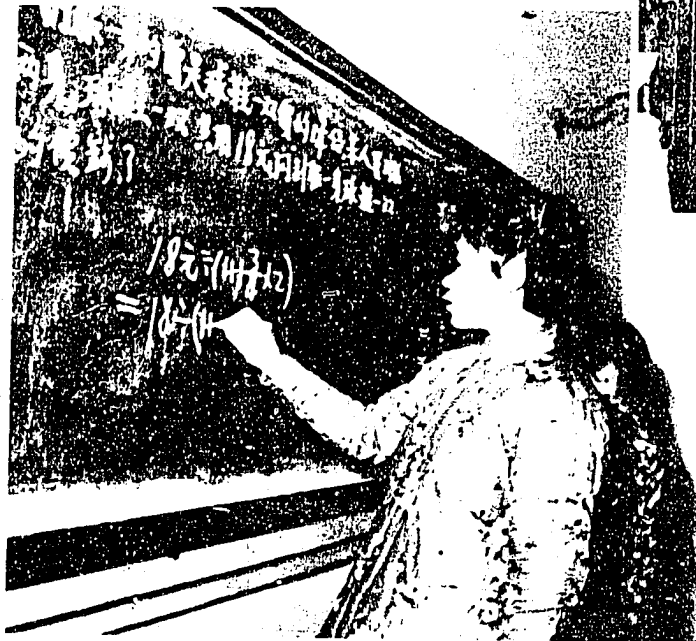




Mao Sheng-tung, a voluntary teacher, teaching women workers to read.



Doing their home work.



A worker of No. 3 State-owned Textile Mill, Tientsin, working out an arithmetic problem.



Workers of the Shanghai Textile Mill
Shanghai, China, 1952



Students of the North-east Textile Institute; formerly textile workers, they were selected by the state to come here to undergo training, so that they can take on higher technical and managerial posts.

Workers studying at the Economics Faculty of the People's University.
left to right Liu I-je, Chen Hung-kwan, Fung Li-sha and Yang Soo-tsin.

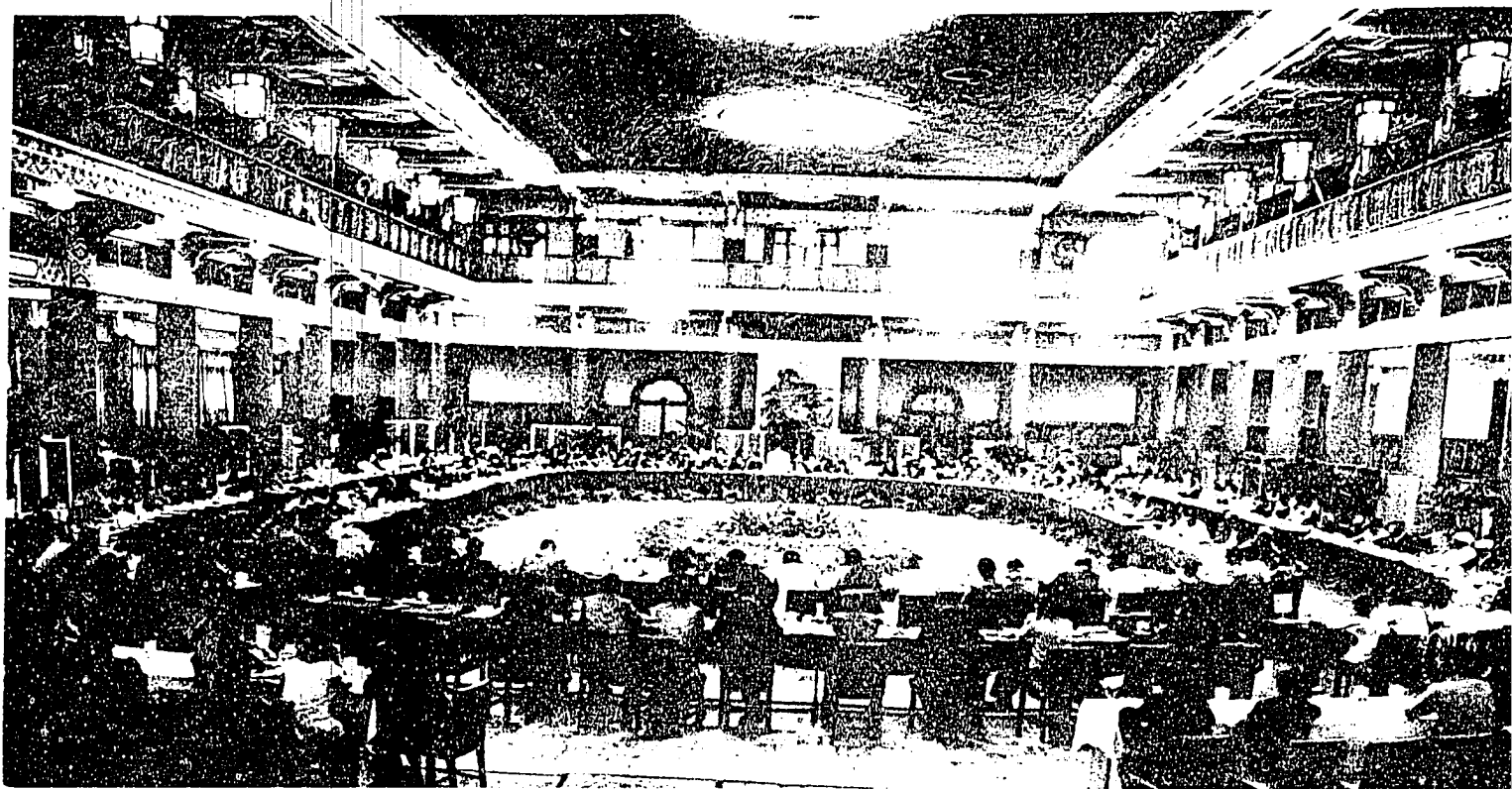


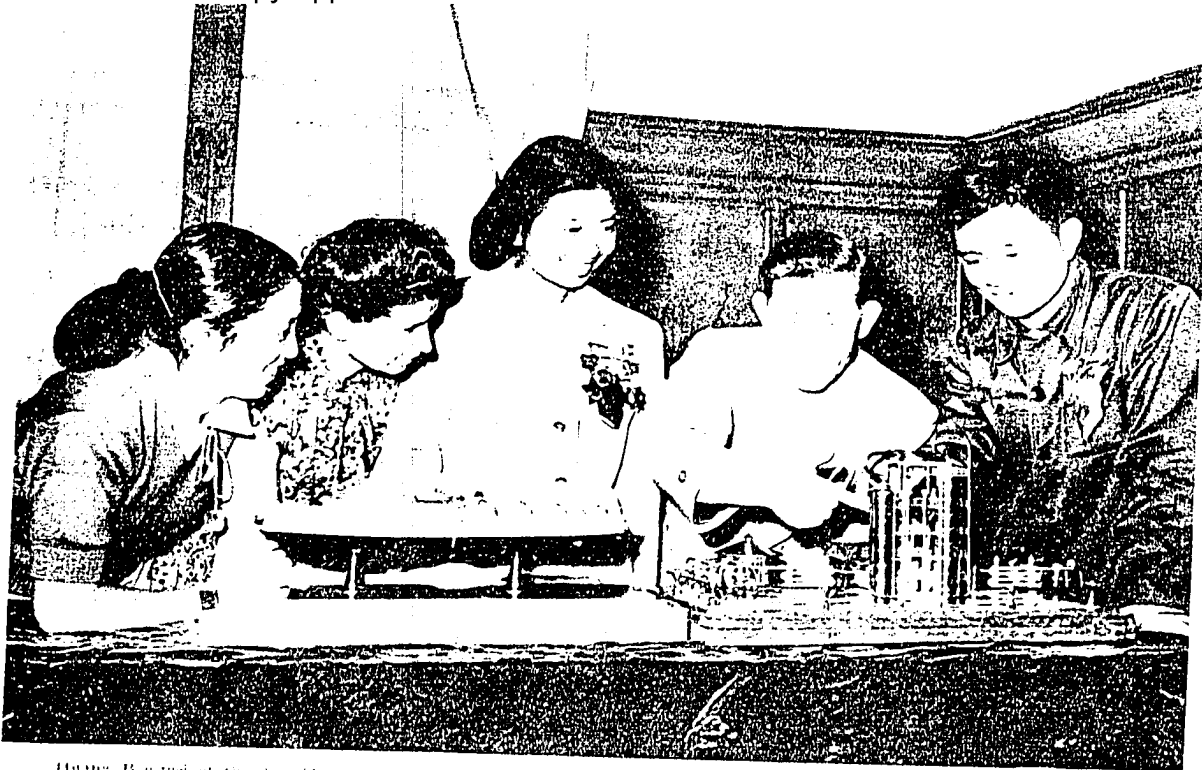
A group of workers and technicians of the
electrical industry learn Russian in order
to study abroad.



Peace and Friendship in China

A view of the Asian-African Trade Union Discussion Meeting which was held on May 18th and 19th in Peking. At the meeting delegates of various trade unions unanimously expressed their support for international solidarity, class unity and the maintenance of world peace.





Huang Bao-mei of the National Young People's Association is shown here as a delegate to the National Young People's and Societies Conference in Moscow. The Soviet delegation, consisting of young people and officials, is shown in the background.





A member of a German trade union delegation on a visit to the No. 2 Primary School, Peking

An Italian trade union delegation in the Summer Palace, Peking





The Albanian, Czechoslovak, Iranian, Korean, Lebanese, Mongolian, Rumanian, Vietnam and Yugoslav trade union delegations at the Central Institute of National Minorities in Peking.



Worker's family decorating their home for the New Year.



Cleaning time in Kanchuan Lane, Shanghai.

The Life of Workers' Families

Yves...
Shanghai...



The families of workers in the No. 2 State-owned Textile Mill Shanghai have formed a mutual aid group to look after the children of workers who are on night shift.



Wives of workers of the Anshan Iron Works
discussing the Five Year Plan.



Day nursery organized by workers' Families Com-
mittee of the Peking Railway Administration Bureau.

Workers' wives enjoy a
sing-song.





Farm girls busy picking ripe apples and peaches.

Published by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

Back cover: Peking workers on holiday.

May 1956, Peking



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- (2) 黃河上流的大水車 Giant watermill on the upper reach of the Yellow River.
- (3) 西藏祁連山壯觀 A wondrous view of Hua Shan, Shensi province.
- (4) 福建武夷山 Wu Yee Shan, Fukien province.
- (5) 長江三峽風光 The Three Gorges of the Yangtse River.
- (6) 西藏境內的喜馬拉雅山 Himalaya Mountains in far Tibet.
- (7) 運河兩岸的優美風景 Landscape on both sides of the Grand Canal.
- (8) 貴州黃果樹大瀑布 The large waterfall at Huang Kuo Shu district, Kweichow province.
- (9) 安徽黃山蓮蓉三島 The Three Islands of Peng Lai in Huang Shan, Anhwei province.
- (10) 康藏高原上達瑪拉山的山巔 The peak of the Damala Shan, a Mountain on the Sikang-Tibetan plateau.

中國多名山，黃山、華山、雁蕩山、武夷山等都是全國著名的風景勝地。黃山在安徽省境，山中名峯卅六，雲氣四合，古松怪石，奇境甚多。有人說：「不到黃山，不知天下山景的奇麗。」可見黃山名聲之大。華山在陝西省內，高二千二百公尺，在我國五嶽名山中，它是以最高、最險、最奇偉見稱。雁蕩山位於浙江省東南，地處濱海區域，森林蔭蔚，以多岩多瀑著稱，論風景僅次於黃山。武夷山在江西和福建兩省的交界線上，是一座很美麗的山峯，上有三十六峯和七十二岩，溪泉縈繞山邊，自古便有「碧水溪山」的美稱。

中國亦多大川，長江是全國最大的河流，共流經十四省，長江流域的面積，雖然只佔全國面積百分之十八，但卻住着約佔全國一半的居民；黃河是中國文化的搖籃，現在還養育着一萬萬以上的人，將來偉大的治黃工程完成後，它將發揮更大的作用。

China is endowed with famous mountains. Among the well-known ones are Huang Shan, Hua Shan, Yen Tang Shan and Wu Yee Shan.

Huang Shan mountains, in Anhwei Province are said to have thirty-six peaks dotted with fir trees of unique shapes and shrouded in mist and clouds. "One would not be in a position to appreciate the wonder of mountains, if one had not been in Huang Shan," runs an old Chinese saying which demonstrates the well-earned fame of Huang Shan mountains.

Hua Shan, situated in Shensi province, is 2,200 metres above sea level. Among the Five Famous Mountains in China, Hua Shan is reputed to be the highest, the hardest to reach and the most wondrous.

Yen Tang Shan, in the coastal area of south eastern Chekiang province, is best known for its thick forests, wonderful rocks and its numerous waterfalls. As far as scenic beauty is concerned, it is only second to Huang Shan.

Wu Yee Shan, situated on the border line between Kiangsi and Fukien provinces, is said to embody 36 Peaks and 72 Rocks. A special feature of Wu Yee Shan has been the numerous streams zigzagging through its rocky valleys, a fact which helped Wu Yee Shan to win the name of "Mountain of Blue water Streams."

China possesses many large rivers, the largest one being the Yangtze River which flows through fourteen provinces. About half of China's population reside in the Yangtze region which is about 18 percent of the nation's total area.

The Huang Ho, (Yellow River) known as "the cradle of Chinese civilisation", is regarded by the 100,000,000 Chinese people living in North and North West China as their life line. When the great project for taming the river is completed, it is expected to become more useful than ever.

CHINA CHEKIANG YEN TANG SHAN
COASTAL AREA IN SOUTHEASTERN CHEKIANG.
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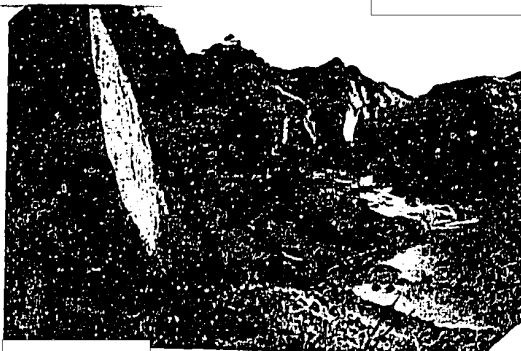


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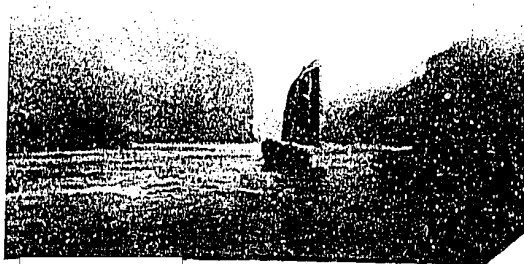
CHINA FUKIEN WU-YI SHAN 27 00 N 117 00 E
MOUNTAIN WITH RIVER WINDING THROUGH GORGE.
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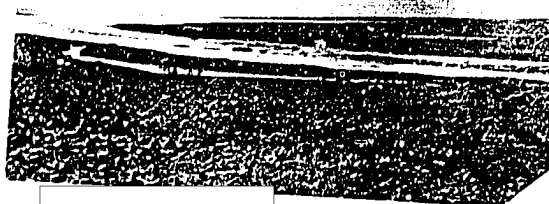
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CHINA HUPEH THREE GORGES
YANGTSE RIVER. OFFICIAL USE ONLY



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CHINA KIANGSU
GRAND CANAL, OFFICIAL USE ONLY



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CHINA KWEICHOW
WATERFALL AT HUANG KUO SHU DISTRICT.
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DAMALA SHAN ON SIKANG-TIBETAN PLATEAU.
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川大山名

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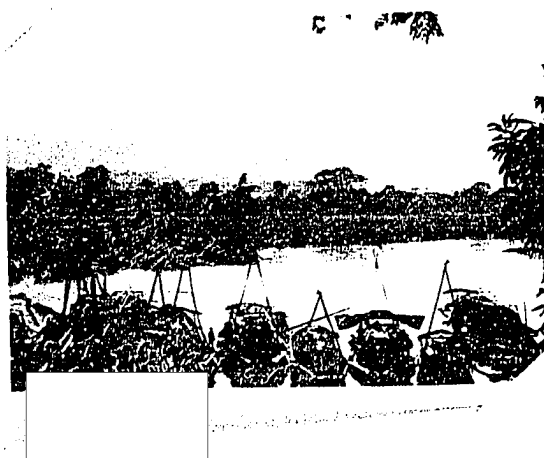
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桂林在廣西省的東北部，是我國風景最美麗的地方之一。這裏有
挺拔雄偉的峯林，像那凌空矗立的獨秀峯、精采出奇的七星岩、崖壁
如削的將軍山、劍戟林立的月牙山，岩崖怒拔的伏波山、秀麗雄峻的
虞山……等等，都有「一柱擎天，傲然肅立」的奇景。在那萬山羣峯
之間，蜿蜒着澄澈的灕江，江岸長滿着青綠的古樹，和青山碧水互相
輝映；三兩漁舟川流不息，這一切交織成一幅迷離恍惚的情影，構成
名符其實的山水甲天下的美麗圖畫。特別是在暮色籠罩的時候，從山
上遠眺：山崗瀾漫着蒼烟，碧綠的水面映射着金光，桂林市區的樹林
在晚風中搖盪，城野四周蒼翠欲滴……這一切都具有特殊的吸引力，
令人陶醉。

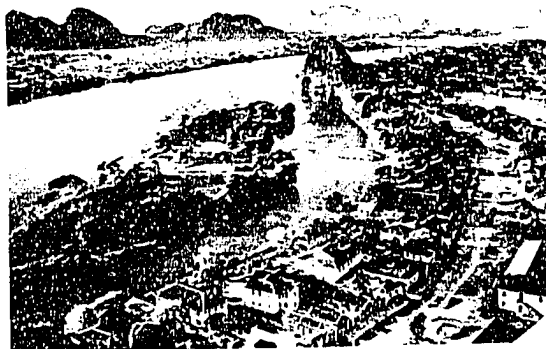
Kweilin, in the northeast part of Kwangsi province, is one of the best known scenic spots of China. One finds in and around Kweilin an assembly of wondrous peaks, such as the erect and solitary Dok Siu Fung, the incredible Tsih Sing Yen (Seven Stars Rock), Kiang Kuing Shan (Mount General) with its precipices as if cut with a sword, Yuch Yah Shan (Moon Tooth Mountain) with its numerous peaks like up-held swords and spears, Fu Po Shan (Taming the tide) with its assortment of peaks of various sizes, and Yu Shan with its comparatively milder view. The characteristic feature of the mountains in Kweilin has been that they appear to be massive columns separated from one another.

Amidst the numerous peaks flows the river Li Kiang. Ancient trees growing on both sides of the river add more beauty to the mountains and rivers. And, fishing boats sailing in the river put the finishing touch to a picture that has been known to the whole world.

You should go on top of one of the peaks at sunset. The mountains are veiled in greyish mist; golden rays shine from the silent and blue water; trees in the city swing in the breeze; the city suburbs are bathed in greens..... All these explain why Kweilin possesses such magnetic attractiveness.



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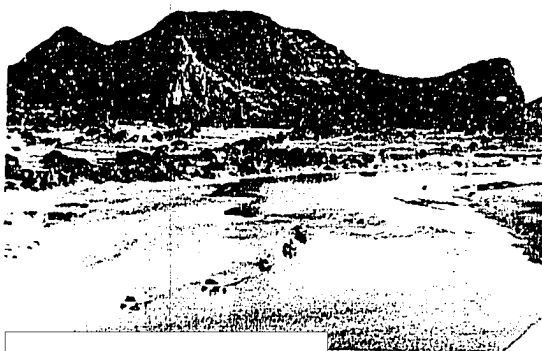
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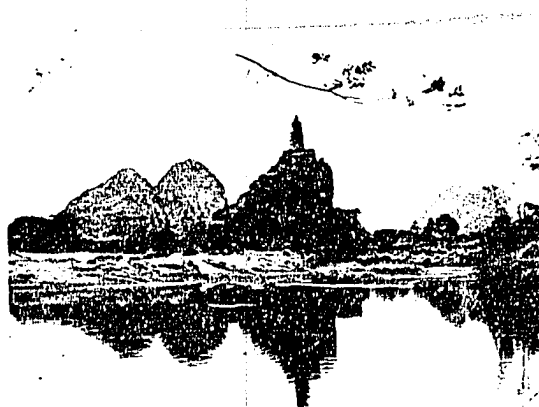
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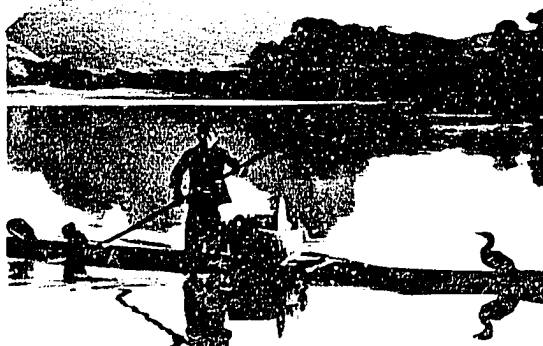
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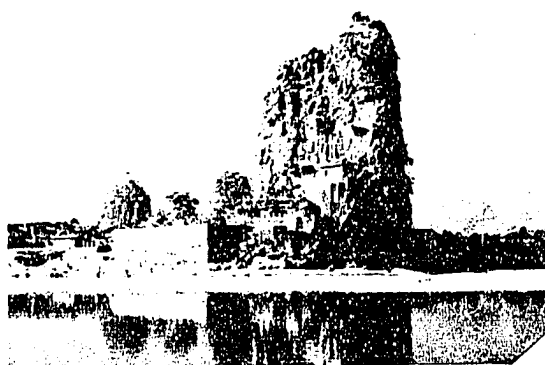
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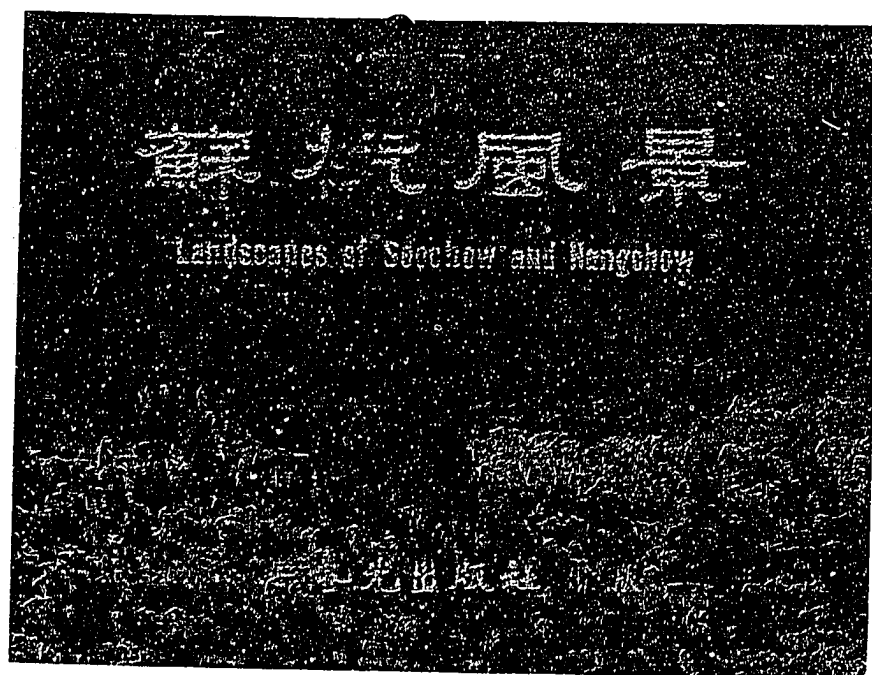
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蘇州和杭州的風景是美麗的，「上有天堂，下有蘇杭」這句話正道出了蘇杭風景的誘人之處。

蘇州是我國著名的「水鄉澤國」，城內水道縱橫，有「東方威尼斯」之稱。蘇州的園林建築更稱著全國，我國任何城市，沒有像蘇州那樣擁有這麼多的園林；現存的有拙政園、滄浪亭、留園、獅子林等大大小小二十餘處之多。這許多園林，隨着創建時代的不同，建築形式和風格也各有別緻，多姿多采，使人流連忘返。

杭州的出名，主要是由於它有一個富有詩意的西湖。西湖在杭州城西，三面青山環繞，蘇、白二堤綿亙其間，波光風影，相映成趣。蘇軾詩「欲把西湖比西子，淡妝濃抹總相宜」，真是把西湖形容得恰到好处。

西湖的風景名勝很多，其中如孤山、三潭印月、湖心亭、斷橋、虎跑泉等等，都是名聞中外的勝地。孤山高低適中，在那裏登高遠眺，西湖風光盡收眼底，使人疑是置身圖畫之中。

There is an old Chinese saying: "As there is paradise in Heaven, so there are Soochow and Hangchow on earth." These two cities are two of the most beautiful scenic spots in China.

Soochow, known as "the Venice in the Orient", is well-known for the numerous canals flowing in the city. Soochow is also famous for its beautifully designed and constructed gardens, as no other Chinese city has as many gardens as Soochow. Gardens still in good conditions include Tsue Tseng Yuan, Chung Lang Ting, Liu Yuen, Sze Tse Ling and more than twenty others of different sizes. Each of these gardens has its particular architectural design and character traceable to the particular dynasty during which it was built. The effect has been such that tourists could hardly part themselves from the enjoyment they were having in these gardens.

Hangchow's fame should be attributed to the poetic West Lake in the Western suburb of the city. The Lake is surrounded on three sides by greenish hills. Two man-built causeways run across the centre of the lake. It must be one's most beautiful experience to see hills reflected on the surface of the lake. Two verses composed by the famous poet Su Shih of the Sung Dynasty has been known to almost every Chinese. He wrote: "Whether fully dressed up or not, West Lake could always be comparable to See Tse." See Tse was one of the best known beauty in Chinese history.

Among the well-known places in West Lake, there are Ku Shan (Isolated Hill) San Tan Ying Yueh (three miniature stone pagodas erected in the lake which provide a beautiful combination with the moon reflected on the water) Hu sing Tung, (a pavilion built on a small island in the centre of the lake) and Hu Paw Chuan; (according to legend, the fountain was the footprint of a running tiger) which are even known to people abroad. Ku Shan, well situated in the centre of the lake, provides an ideal place for viewing the beautiful scenery of the famous lake.



西湖一景



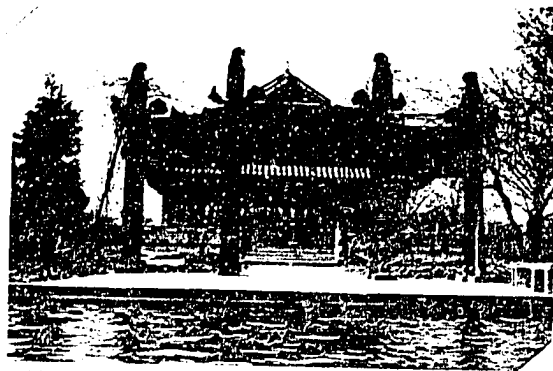


图 2-1-1



图 2-1-2

